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Post-War Program

NAVAL AIR RESERVE

EAR Admiral Edward C. Ewen, USN, Chief of the Naval Air Reserve Training Command, with staff headquarters located near Chicago, at the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill., states that, "Under present plans the Naval Air Reserve will begin operations 1 July at twenty-two naval air stations scattered throughout the United States."



Adm. Ewen

The Navy's air reserve will consist of two groups—the Ready Reserve and the Standby Reserve. Both components will include officers and enlisted personnel who have been separated from the service and are desirous of maintaining their military efficiency as civilians. As reserves they will serve with the same rank or grade they held at the separation center.

Ready Reserve to Receive Pay

"The Ready Reserve will be able to go into combat service within thirty days should an emergency arise," Admiral Ewen says, "Meanwhile, reservists will be training with the latest types of combat planes and armament." This group, approximately 30,000, will be composed of Navy and Marine Corps reserve pilots, ground officers, combat airmen and enlisted ground personnel. They will be organized into air groups, squadrons and units trained to man, in an emergency, the ships laid up in the Inactive Fleet, to supplement squadrons of the Active and Reserve Fleets.

Ready Reservists will be paid for their service and each year will participate in two weeks of training at sea aboard carriers of the Reserve Fleet.

Standby Reserve is Voluntary

Those reservists who are not fully qualified or who are unable for personal reasons to attend periods of training given the Ready Reserve will make up the Standby Reserve. These reservists will be encouraged to maintain their military efficiency and, as in the case of pilots, will fly about half the number of hours per year required of the Ready Reservists. All duty in the Standby Reserve is voluntary service performed without pay.

Stationkeeper Duty

When the Naval Air Reserve begins operation, most permanent personnel at naval air stations, both officers and enlisted men, will be reserves on active duty. These men will enjoy the advantage of continued naval service within the vicinity of their own homes or other desired locations, and may be eligible for the possible payment of subsistence and quarters allowances in lieu of living and messing aboard. Stationkeeper duty assignments have been highly competitive.

(Please turn to Page 988)

Fight Rages On Service Unity; New Bill Drafted

(Full text of proposed unification bill on page 989 of this issue.)

Release this week by the Senate Military Subcommittee of a draft of a new bill to carry out President Truman's recommendations for unification of the Armed Forces was the tocsin for renewal of the battle over proposals for a single Department of Defense.

Highlight in the flareup was the President's taking to task of naval officers for opposing his post-war defense organization plans. Showing an evident displeasure, President Truman told his Thursday press conference that he did not believe the Navy is justified in fighting unification after the Administration has laid down a definite policy on the subject.

Reminded that he himself had said that he did not intend to muzzle officers from expressing their personal views, Mr. Truman replied that he was still of that opinion but he feels there is a distinction between the Navy Department and individuals. He referred to lobbying and propaganda in connection with the activities of Naval personnel against his merger project.

Asked, however, if any "shake-up" of the naval high command or punishment of individuals might be expected, the President said that such action would not necessarily follow. He felt, he said, that the situation would take care of itself, against which statement a reporter offered a two-to-one bet. The President accepted the bet, but the wager did not get serious to the point of specifying an amount.

The President was asked if the Navy's opposition to unification had anything to do with his delay in nominating a new Under Secretary for the Department. The President replied that it did not, that he is looking for the best man he can find. One reporter told the President that the Navy suspects he is going to appoint an Army man, to which the President laughed and advised his inquirer to wait and see. Nevertheless, the rumor in Washington is that the President will appoint as Under Secretary of the Navy an Army man who has supported his policies. When Mr. Forrestal goes out as Secretary, as he has repeatedly let it be known he will, the Army man would thus become Secretary of the Navy.

Apprised of the President's statement, Representative Vinson (D., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and a consistent opponent of any kind of unification, said he did not see how the President can keep officers of the Armed Forces from talking.

"If Congressional Committees call admirals and others before them for questioning," Mr. Vinson said, "they have a duty to Congress to give the information the committees seek."

The Senate Subcommittee's bill which precipitated the charges was shown to the President before it was made public. The President made no public statement at that time and he refused to do so at this week's press conference, saying that he does not believe the President should ap-

(Please turn to Page 986)

GHQ Patch for Pacific

A General Headquarters shoulder patch, consisting of a blue flag on an olive drab background with "GHQ" in gold letters superimposed on the flag, has been approved for personnel of General MacArthur's Headquarters.

The new patch will be distributed free to enlisted men and will be sold to officers for two yen each, according to Col. A. D. Yates, Quartermaster executive officer.

Congress Compromises on Navy Personnel Bill

Long-awaited legislation that would enable the Navy to transfer Reserve and temporary officers to Regular Navy status was whistled through both houses of Congress this week, and is now before President Truman for approval.

If the President agrees to the bill, a compromise measure containing features he previously has objected to, the Navy would be authorized to increase its line officer strength from the present top allowance of 12,760 to a maximum of 35,000. In addition, a post-war Navy of 500,000 enlisted men and a Marine Corps of 100,000 would be authorized.

Passage of the measure will permit the Navy to begin commissioning war-service officers who wish to join the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and who are desired by the services. Special boards began soon after V-J Day to select reserve and temporary Navy officers with excellent records, but in the absence of legislation allowing an increase in officer strength and in order to provide officers to meet present needs, the Bureau of Personnel has had to arrange twice for Reserve and temporary officers to remain on active duty voluntarily beyond eligibility dates for separation.

It was reported by the Navy in congressional discussions last month that many officers were withdrawing their applications for Regular Navy commissions because of the existing limitations on officer strength and the uncertainty of their futures in the Navy. It was learned that in addition to officers approved by the Navy for USN commissions at a time when this legislation would be enacted, some 25,000 officers have been rejected for physical or professional disqualifications. Spot promotions have been granted to officers who agreed to remain in service for six months beyond their separation eligibility.

The same bill authorizes appointments of qualified war-service officers to warrant or commissioned status in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps in as high a rank as the officers held during the war, and guarantees each officer "precedence held by him at the time of such appointment." Equal opportunity for Academy and non-Academy graduates, promised by the Navy, is assured in the following provisions quoted from the bill:

"That in order to remove any apprehension on the part of Naval Reserve officers regarding their opportunities for advancement in event of their transfer to the Regular Navy, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that in all matters relating to commissioned officers in the Regular Navy there shall be no discrimination whatsoever

(Please turn to Page 978)

Congress Committees Approve Pay Increases

Various proposals to increase Service pay schedules were approved this week by the Military Affairs Committees of both the Senate and House, some as independent proposals and some tied to draft extension measures.

So many various measures were approved by the two committees that the situation became so involved that few members were completely clear as to the net result.

The Senate Military Committee voted to report out measures involving pay increases as follows:

(1) The flat 20 percent increase bill as approved by the War and Navy Departments after study by the Haislip Board.

(2) Senator Maybank's bill for a \$50 a month increase to all Service personnel on sea duty or stationed beyond the continental limits of the U. S. or in Alaska. Personnel otherwise entitled to additional pay for overseas duty would be permitted to accept either the new or old amount.

(3) Senator Revercomb's bill increasing enlisted pay to: 1st grade \$138, 2d grade \$114; 3d grade \$90, 4th grade \$90, 5th grade \$81, 6th grade \$72, and 7th grade \$66. This bill was amended in committee to provide also for an increase of 20 percent for the two lowest commissioned grades and 10 percent for officers above those grades.

(4) Another bill sponsored jointly by Senators Gurney, Revercomb, and Wilson provides for extending the draft for one year and sets up new enlisted pay scales as follows: 1st grade, \$140, 2nd grade \$118, 3rd grade \$106, 4th grade \$94, 5th grade \$82, 6th grade \$70, 7th grade \$65.

In the House Military Committee the Sikes subcommittee first reported out Representative Harness' bill for a flat \$400 a year increase in each enlisted and commissioned grade. The full committee rejected this proposal and sent it back to the subcommittee which then worked with suggestions by Representative Sparkman and produced a bill providing graduated increases from lowest to highest grades. The full committee approved this measure and voted to report it out. The House Committee also approved a measure extending the draft for nine months.

In the Senate Chairman Thomas admitted it was unusual for a committee to report out conflicting legislation on the same subject, but added "The whole thing's very unusual." He said that the action would get the entire subject to the floor of the Senate where details could be worked out.

The text of the pay bill finally approved by the House Committee is as follows:

To amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide an increase in pay for personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast

(Please turn to Page 990)

Atomic Energy

Baltimore Sun—"Large difficulties are involved in framing a domestic atomic energy policy. It has remained for Senator Vandenberg himself to rewrite his amendment in such fashion that the military arm of the Government, through the Secretaries of War and Navy, both civilians, are informed at all times of all atomic energy developments likely to interest the armed forces, yet will not have a determining voice in formulation of policy. Mr. Vandenberg's revised amendment was approved unanimously by the committee. Evidently it enjoys the support of General Eisenhower."

Philadelphia Inquirer—"Atomic power, after all, is a military weapon. Here is what seems an adequate security safeguard. There is no military control or veto, but military consultation."

Washington News—"This issue of civilian control is important. Nevertheless, some would carry this

essential principle to the extreme of shutting out the defense services altogether. This dangerous absurdity would be avoided by the new Vandenberg amendment."

New Haven Register—"The people of this country want civilian control to be fundamental in this atomic energy problem. However, they have no wish to see military security left in inexpert hands. The amendment as accepted covers both contingencies."

New York Times—"By unanimous action the committee wrote into its bill an amendment establishing a 'military liaison committee' to be appointed by the Secretaries of War and Navy. This is a more cumbersome device than the alternative proposal to give the Army and Navy direct minority representation on the Control Commission itself; but at least it offers a solution which satisfies the two essential considerations in the case. These are (1) predominantly civilian control of a problem as broad and far-reaching

as that of atomic energy, but (2) with an assured opportunity for the Army and Navy to be heard on those of the problems which concern the national defense."

New York Herald Tribune—"Our atomic energy policy is still only in the rough. It still has to pass the barriers of Congressional and public approval. But certain fundamental principles are established."

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette—"The amendment provides civilian control, and at the same time recognizes that since atomic energy in its present stage is essentially a weapon, the armed forces have a legitimate interest in its future."

St Louis Post-Dispatch—"The questions which occupied the Senate committee seem more or less obsolete in view of the epochal report issued by the State Department, which proposes the internationalization of atomic energy under an Atomic Development Authority."

The Atomic Bomb

In order to reduce the effect of such additional factors as fire and flooding on vessels subjected to atom-bombing, salvage parties are expected to board target ships in Bikini Atoll on the day following the first bomb test.

Assisted by personnel of the target vessels now being trained especially for this task, salvage crews anticipate carrying out damage control procedures on ships in the outer zone on the morning after the bomb test and in the center of the target array at least by the second day, according to Capt. David W. Lyon, Jr., (MC) USN.

Ships Are Instruments

Fire and flooding damage that may impair the accuracy of studies of the bomb effects will be eliminated as much as possible by the salvage crews, because, it was stated by Rear Admiral Thorvald A. Solberg, USN, Ship Material Officer, in addition to scientific instruments to be placed aboard the target vessels, "the target ships are instruments in themselves."

Admiral Solberg, as senior representative of the Bureau of Ships on the "Operations Crossroads" Task Force, led discussion of ship preparation and salvage at a press conference 10 April in the Navy department. From the results of the atom bomb test, he pointed out, quantitative information will be available for the first time on the "uniform pressure" caused by non-contact weapons, and will provide Bureau of Ships designers with a base from which to make whatever new ship designs may be necessary following the atom bomb tests.

Non-Contact Weapon

The atom bomb represents a new type of weapon, it was pointed out, differing from such contact weapons as bombs and torpedoes in that it will strike targets with almost uniform pressure on a large area. Because of this uniformity, Admiral Solberg declared, ships are not expected to capsize. From the quantitative information to be gained from the tests, model tests may follow. But, he pointed out, for detailed information they are inadequate.

"Since the fundamental objective of the test is to obtain accurate technical and scientific information, it is extremely important to have as a matter of record the exact condition of each ship before the tests so that the effects of the bomb can be determined without question," Admiral Solberg declared.

"For example, the Pennsylvania has an area of structural damage suffered from enemy action toward the end of the war. This area has been minutely inspected and photographed in detail so that any new damage can be distinguished from the old." In addition, he said, "Special survey teams have made extensive air tests of ship compartments, so that conditions with respect to watertight integrity are fully recorded."

When salvage parties board the target vessels, oxygen deficiency resulting from damage control closures and radioactivity will be hazards to personnel, but, Dr. Lyon declared, precautions will be taken not to subject salvage men to harm.

Equipment to be Tested

As part of the bomb tests, to study existing types of protective clothing, vari-

ous types of impregnated and flash clothing will be placed aboard some of the target ships. Goats will be covered with this clothing in some instances, it was said, and the Army's Chemical Warfare Service plans to place gases in some compartments to test their effect along with that of the bomb. These were termed the only "counter-measures" to be taken. The Crossroads representatives reaffirmed their intention to subject ships to as much damage as possible.

Of the 100 ships designated for target use, only 77 will be arrayed under the first bomb, and 23 will be kept as spares, including three destroyers, three AKA-type auxiliaries, and 15 amphibious craft.

In addition to the instruments, animals, and clothing, airplanes will also be subjected to the effects of the bomb. In a "combat-ready condition"—without explosives or inflammables—will be TBM, F6F, SBF, PB2Y3, and scout-observation type planes, including two that will be waterborne, it was said.

No indication has yet been made that President Truman intends to witness the Bikini operations, but Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Task Force One commander, stated briefly that several Congressmen had indicated quite strongly that they wish to attend the bombings, and space will be made available for 60 Congressmen.

In Congress this week, the Atomic Energy Act, the bill sponsored by Senator McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy, was unanimously adopted by the Committee. The bill will probably be reported out early next week.

Under the bill, the atomic energy project would be placed under a commission which would continue the expenditure of \$500 million a year on development, both military and civil. A check against abuses of power by the commission would be a permanent joint Congressional committee of nine Senators and nine Representatives. Consultation on matters of national defense would be carried on between the commission and the military liaison committee specified in the Vandenberg amendment. Appeals from this committee against commission decisions would be to the President, but through the Secretaries of War and Navy.

U. S. Fleet Maneuvers

The increasingly-important role of aviation and amphibious operations in modern naval warfare will be stressed this Spring and Summer in a series of extensive peacetime fleet maneuvers scheduled by the Navy as her first since 1939.

Beginning 19 April, the newly-formed Eighth Fleet will simulate war conditions in a six-weeks cruise through the Caribbean and South Atlantic as the highlight of the Navy's training program, and a joint Navy-Marine amphibious operation, the first since the surrender of Japan, will be held for 15 days during May. In addition, Annapolis Midshipmen and West Point Cadets will embark on summer cruises that are to include full-scale amphibious assault landings.

In the Eighth Fleet maneuvers, 20 warships under the command of Admiral Marc A. Mitscher will conduct daily air exercises, including attack, reconnaissance and air defense operations, that will

test the new carriers Midway and Franklin D. Roosevelt as well as returning to battle conditions such veteran combat ships as the Missouri and Princeton. This force is estimated to be about half of the size of the future Atlantic Fleet.

Only four days at anchor are anticipated once the fleet gets underway, and these will be spent at Trinidad, where Admiral Mitscher and his staff will make a courtesy visit. Otherwise, however, time will be spent in training approximately 10- to 15,000 men of whom an estimated 30 per cent have not spent any time aboard ship.

Admiral Mitscher stated that as soon as his force clears the commercial shipping lanes, ships will be blacked out and war conditions will be simulated in every way possible. Maneuvers will include actual ship bombardment, aircraft bombing, strafing, and rocket attacks against the uninhabited northwest part of Culebra Island, 16 miles east of Puerto Rico. Warships will then be divided and the two units will conduct searches and simulated attacks on each other.

Other exercises include replenishing exercises, conducted with a support group of "Service Force" ships, and air exercises over Guantanamo and Culebra, and surface ship anti-aircraft firing and aircraft bombing, force maneuvering, and strafing and rocket practices against towed targets.

In addition to Admiral Mitscher, who will fly his flag on the Franklin D. Roosevelt, striking forces of the Fleet will be commanded by Rear Admiral J. H. Casady, USN, commander of Carrier Division One, and Rear Admiral E. W. Litch, USN, commander of Carrier Division Two. The destroyer screen will be commanded by Capt. D. C. Varian, USN.

Ships taking part, besides the Missouri and the two large carriers, will be:

USS Princeton (CV-37), USS Macon (CA-132), USS Dayton (CL-105), USS Little Rock (CL-92), two destroyer divisions comprising the USS Gearing (DD-710), USS E. A. Greene (DD-711), USS Gyatt (DD-712), USS K. D. Bailey (DD-713), USS W. R. Rush (DD-714), USS Vogelsang (DD-802), USS Steinaker (DD-863), USS H. J. Ellison (DD-864), and USS C. R. Ware, (DD-865).

The support group will be composed of the following:

USS Salerno Bay (CVE-110), four destroyer escorts as yet unnamed, and six auxiliaries, the USS Renate (AKA-36), USS Chemung (AO-30), USS Elokomia (AO-35), USS Saturn (AF-40), USS Mercury (AK-42), and USS Great Sitkin (AE-17), an unnamed dock-type landing ship which carries landing craft, and the USS Quirinus (ARL-39).

The amphibious operations will be a joint Navy-Marine undertaking under Rear Admiral M. E. Curtis, USN, which will be activated 29 April as Task Force 100. Brig. Gen. D. R. Nimmer, USMC, will command the First Special Marine Brigade which will make the landings, to be made from high-speed destroyer transports as well as other more usual transport types. The exercises are designed especially to provide training for men in ship's crews and for Marines who have entered the service since hostilities ended. Ships taking part are:

USS Huntington (CL-107), flagship; USS Mindoro (CVE-120), several destroyers, and the converted transports USS Burke, USS Odum, USS Jack C. Robinson, USS Schmitt, USS Tollberg, and the USS Burdo, all classified APD.

For the academy cruises, two battleships, a carrier and eight destroyers will be assigned to carry out the first summer cruises for Midshipmen since before the war. The cruises will last approximately one month, from July to August.

Navy Nurse Corps

Lieutenants (junior grade) and Ensigns of the Navy Nurse Corps were promoted, effective 1 April, if eligible under the following provisions of Alman 152.

Lts. (jg) USN and USNR who reported for continuous active duty as Ensigns between 2 June 1943 and 1 July 1943;

Ensigns USN and USNR who reported for continuous active duty as Ensigns between 2 August 1944 and 1 September 1944.

7th Div. Commander to States

XIV Corps Hqs., Seoul, Korea—Maj. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, commander of the 7th Infantry Division, has sailed for the United States on a 45-day leave, his first leave of absence since 1937. Until his return, command of the "Hourglass" Division will be assumed by Brig. Gen. Robert O. Shoe, who joined the organization last week as assistant commander.

USMA Organ Recital

The first Organ Recital of the spring series in the Cadet Chapel of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, will be held Sunday afternoon, 14 April, beginning promptly at four o'clock. The organ numbers by the Organist, Frederick C. Mayer, will include Wagner's Prelude to "Parsifal," Dupre's "Crucifixion," and Sibelius' "Finlandia." Other marked musical interest will be the appearance and collaboration of the Euterpe Glee Club, of Poughkeepsie, under the direction of Dr. Elmer A. Tidmarsh, of Union College.

On 5 May at 4 P.M., a guest recital will be given by the celebrated European organist, Flor Peeters, of the Cathedral of Malines, Belgium.

On 31 May, at 3:30 p.m., there will be a Graduation Recital, by the Organist, Frederick C. Mayer.

Col. J. R. Wood Honored

Col. John Ruxton Wood, chief of the medical division of the Chemical Warfare Service, was presented the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in ceremonies 22 March by the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond. In announcing the honorary award, College President W. T. Sanger said Colonel Wood is "an outstanding scientist and an important contributor in the field of chemistry."

AGF Speeds Discharges

General Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, announced 8 April that all AGF enlisted men eligible for discharge by 30 June would be moved to separation centers immediately and discharged as rapidly as the centers can handle them.

Col. Trechter to 24th Div.

Eighth Army Hdq., Yokohama—Col. Oliver E. Trechter who presided over the first war crimes trial in Japan and later over half of those held to date, has been transferred from the Eighth Army to the 24th Infantry Division at Okayama, Honshu.

Nat'l War College Army Quotas

Qualifications required of Army officers for attendance at the newly-established National War College and explanation of quotas are given in two letters issued by The Adjutant General's Office 4 April.

Text of one, addressed to commanding generals of Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces and agencies of the five War Department groups is as follows:

1. The National War College for Army, Navy and State Department officers has been established and is located in Washington, D. C. on the premises formerly occupied by the Army War College. The college will be the highest level educational institution of the Armed Forces. Officers attending will study joint problems of national defense.

2. The duration of the first course is 3 September 1946 to 21 June 1947. The Army quota will be prorated among the three major commands.

3. The purpose of the school is to develop officers for the exercise of command and joint staff duty with the highest echelons. Great care will be exercised by all concerned in their nominations to the War Department. The Army Ground Forces will consider for nomination officers whose basic branch is one of the following, regardless of present world-wide assignment, less officers presently on duty with the Army Air Forces: Cavalry, Coast Artillery Corps, Field Artillery, Infantry. The Army Service Forces will consider for nomination officers, regardless of present world-wide assignment, less officers presently on duty with the Army Air Forces, whose basic arm is Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, Pharmacy Corps, Adjutant General's Department, Chaplain Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, Finance Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, Corps of Engineers, and Signal Corps. The Army Air Forces will consider for nomination Air Corps officers and ASWAAF'S officers regardless of present world-wide assignment. Officers who are detailed in an arm or service other than their basic arm or service will be considered as members of the arm or service in which they are presently detailed.

4. Qualifications for attendance at the school are as follows:

- Regular Army officers or other than Regular Army officers in Category I.
- Be of a temporary or permanent rank, Lieutenant colonel or above.
- General efficiency rating of superior.
- Be graduates of Command and General Staff School or possess equivalent qualifications from war-time experience.
- Will have attained their 35th birthday but will not have attained their 48th birthday in the case of officers of the permanent grade of colonel or in the case of the officers of the present temporary grade of colonel or above.
- Will have attained their 35th birthday but will not have attained their 40th birthday in the case of officers of the permanent grade of Lieutenant colonel or in the case of officers of the present temporary grade of Lieutenant colonel.
- Be physically qualified for general service.

5. Will have indicated by actual performance of duty a potentiality for high command or staff position.

- All officers will be considered for nomination regardless of present considerations of availability.
- Agencies of the five War Department Groups will nominate to the appropriate major command not later than 15 April 1946 officers under their assignment jurisdiction who meet the qualifications for attendance at the school.
- The Commanding General, Army Ground Forces will nominate 52 officers to attend the course who meet the prescribed qualifications. The Commanding General, Army Air Forces will nominate 42 officers to attend the course who meet the prescribed qualifications. Officers will be listed in order of priority. Nominations will be submitted so as to reach The Adjutant General, attention AGPO-A-S, on or before 18 April 1946.

In a second letter, addressed to the commanding general of the Army Service Forces, the following paragraphs are substituted for Paragraph 7, above:

- Chiefs of each Technical Service, ASF, will, in accordance with the number as indicated below, nominate officers to attend the course who meet the prescribed qualifications:
- The Quartermaster General 5.
- The Chief of Engineers 10.
- The Chief of Ordnance 4.
- The Chief Signal Officer 4.
- The Surgeon General 2.
- The Chief of Chemical Warfare Service 1.
- The Chief of Transportation 1.
- Chiefs of Administrative Services, ASF, are authorized to nominate one officer to attend the course who meets the prescribed qualifications.

9. Officers will be listed in order of priority. Nominations must be submitted so as to reach The Adjutant General, attention AGPO-A-S, on or before 18 April 1946.

Cavalry-Armor Merger

The contemplated merger of one of the oldest and one of the newest arms—Cavalry and the Armored Force—to form Armored Cavalry, as announced last week by Secretary of War Patterson, has caused widespread speculation as to the probable retention and training of mounted units in the reorganized Army.

Mechanized units have performed and will continue to perform, one of the most vital functions of mounted troops—reconnaissance, and with greater speed over favorable terrain. Light tanks, half-tracks and scout cars demonstrated their efficiency in this task in every theatre. On the other hand, Italy, Burma and the mountains of eastern France presented difficulties of terrain which made pack animals a necessity and caused several commanders to express the desire for mounted troops as well.

While the actual merger awaits final action on the general plan of reorganization of the Army, it is now contemplated that at least a small unit of mounted troops will be maintained, largely to give instruction to other units for special duties in the future which might parallel some of the situations encountered in World War II. It is felt in some quarters that at least a regiment of mounted troops should be trained and maintained. It is a foregone conclusion that pack animals will have a part in the reorganized Army.

There is also strong feeling for the maintenance of remount depots, an outstanding source of good bloodlines and improved strains which has been of utmost value to civilian horse breeders as well as to the Army itself.

Decision has not been reached at this stage of planning regarding many technical aspects of the merger. However, as in the case of Cavalry fighting dismounted, present Cavalry units merged with Armor would retain their battle honors and the right to display the battle streamers awarded them, all unit records being transferred to the merged forces.

As personnel for the Armored Cavalry will be drawn from several branches, as was done in the case of the armored forces, and not from Cavalry alone, much speculation has arisen in regard to the insignia of the new arm. War Department spokesmen state that this is but one of many technical details still to be decided upon. It is felt strongly in the Cavalry, and in some other quarters as well, that the insignia should bear in some form the traditional crossed sabers of the Cavalry, possibly superimposed upon an armored vehicle to denote the merged forces.

Need for Horse Cavalry

Many military observers assert that the war, particularly in Europe, proved the need for mounted troops. The Russian army, using both mechanized units and mounted troops, in fact employing both of them in the same operations, met with unquestioned success against a totally mechanized adversary. Some observers at first viewed this employment of mounted troops as an act of necessity combined with concession to the traditions of the Cossacks. The Soviet decision to retain mounted troops was in fact reached after careful study and produced far different cavalry from that of former wars—a cavalry armed with modern weapons and closely and carefully integrated with mechanized operations.

Views of Military Leaders
Many of the outstanding leaders of the war, although commanding large units made up of several arms were former Cavalrymen. Outstanding among over 80 general officers who were formerly Cavalrymen are: General George S. Patton, Jr., Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenden and Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson. Many combat leaders expressed opinions approximately that of the late General Patton who, at a Washington press conference reported by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on his return from Europe, said:

"If we'd had a brigade or a division of horse Cavalry in Tunisia and Sicily, the bag of Germans would have been bigger because Cavalry can conduct a pursuit faster than Infantry."

General Patton pointed out that this was no reflection upon armor, that he merely wished to emphasize the fact that

we could have profitably employed mounted troops.

16- and 20-Year Retirements

The bill, S. 1438, providing 16- and 20-year retirements for enlisted personnel, is still tied up in the Senate Military Affairs Committee with no indication as to when it will be released.

The measure has run an unusual course. It was passed originally by the Senate applying only to the Navy enlisted men and setting up a 16-year retirement plan and a new 20-year retirement plan with better pay than the present law which applies to the Army. The bill was passed by the House on 20 Dec. but with an amendment put on by Representative Sparkman, of Alabama, extending the beneficial provisions to the Army.

Back in the Senate because of the House amendment, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee asked that the Senate Military Affairs Committee consider it in view of the Army angle. That was back at the beginning of the year. In the intervening months the Military Committee has asked the War Department for its views, but the War Department was absolutely non-committal leaving the committee to decide whether or not to let the Army in on the beneficial provisions of the bill. Meanwhile the bill has been tied up and neither the Army or the Navy getting any benefits.

Some weeks ago, Senator Walsh, chairman of the Naval Committee, asked Senator Thomas, chairman of the Military Committee, to release the bill, suggesting that he at least report the amendment in disagreement and ask that the bill go to conference. Even this has not been done, however, and the whole project remains tied up in the Senate Military Committee.

Seek Hoover's Aid

The Army requested former President Herbert Hoover's assistance in providing food for Germany, to forestall stretching grain supplies beginning in July. Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor in Germany, spoke for the Army, saying that there could be no guarantee against riots and breakdown in public health unless grain shipments averaged 50,000 tons a month in the present quarter and half as much more during August.

Navy's Submarine Reserve

Post-war Naval Reserve plans call for a reserve force of veteran submariners capable of fully manning all the Navy's inactive submarine fleet and providing relief crews for the active and reserve fleets.

A total of 13,000 men, divided into 58 divisions of 19 officers and 200 enlisted men, is expected to take part in year-round training at 30 Naval Stations, including the important war-time bases at Portsmouth, N. H., New London, San Diego, Mare Island, Hunter's Point, Calif., and Pearl Harbor.

Heads Europe Info. Div.

Col. E. P. Lock, Jr., has been named chief of the Information and Education Division, it was announced recently by Headquarters, USFET. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Paul W. Thompson who returned to the U. S. on terminal leave 1 April. General Thompson will return to Europe as a representative of a publication.

Army Safety Program

The Provost Marshal General has designated Maj. Eliot V. Parker, of his staff, to be War Department Safety Director.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Text of War Department policy of demotion of officers and curtailment of promotions?

Plans for Naval Air Reserve?

Military and Naval leaders comment on liaison with industry?

Name units for U. S. Zone Constabulary?

Navy orders transfer of all ship's service stores to control of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Army and Navy Journal 975

April 13, 1946

Navy and Industry

In a personal letter to the General Motors chairman, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal this week expressed his whole-hearted endorsement to Alfred P. Sloan's plan for continuing close liaison between the Armed Forces and industry, while plans were being completed jointly by the Navy and representatives of industry for just such a program.

Plans are near completion for a program under which a dozen or more large industrial corporations will initiate "in-service training" for Navy officers beginning 1 May, it was learned. Both the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and the Navy Industrial Association are working on the project, but details are not yet complete.

"In-Service" Training

The "in-service training" program soon to begin is described by representatives of industry as well as the Navy as a major step toward a closer liaison. Under present plans, Supply Corps officers will be accepted by industrial corporations for training in accounting and procurement procedures for about two months periods. About a dozen as yet unnamed companies representing a wide variety of industries, from light manufacturing to heavy industry, have already committed themselves to this training, which is designed as an "intense course in industry, by industry."

The Navy Industrial Association, comprising about 430 industrial concerns, is expected to announce soon a list of companies that will undertake the training. The Navy is preparing officers at present in special business courses at Harvard University, and will permit officers in training with industry to wear civilian clothes.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts plans to fit the industrial training program into a standardized Supply Corps training procedure. Supply Corps officers will receive six to eight months of general service training, two years of sea or foreign service duty, two years ashore in the United States, two more years afloat or overseas, and two years at the Harvard University School of Business. The second year of graduate work will be in the officer's particular specialty, and at the completion of this schooling, Supply Corps officers would be sent to the Navy Industrial Association training.

Supply Corps officers above the rank of Lt. (jg) may still apply for the in-service training. Preference will be given those who have experience in industrial accounting or purchasing and who desire to become functional specialists in one of those fields.

The Navy Industrial Association itself is the result of a good deal of effort on the part of Secretary Forrestal. The germ of organizing the association was implanted in the minds of a small group of representatives of industry who were privileged to attend two Orientation courses conducted by the Navy at Columbia University, New York, early in the war. The idea was given encouragement by the then Secretary, the late Frank Knox, and received greatly accelerated impetus from Secretary Forrestal. The NIA organization includes committees that work closely with the Navy Department and Bureaus of the Navy.

Letter to Mr. Sloan

Secretary Forrestal wrote Mr. Sloan as follows:

"I was glad to read the newspaper account of your recommendations in the Annual Report to the Stockholders of General Motors Corporation that the close liaison which existed between the Armed Forces and industry during the war should continue in peacetime.

"The Navy of course is largely an industrial organization and therefore has a certain number of contacts which are automatic with industry during peacetime. These casual contacts, however, are not enough; the pattern of organization and the procedures found necessary to meet the great demands of wartime production should be examined from time to time in order to make sure that they are up to date, both in terms of factual information as to plant capacity, etc., and also as to personnel.

"As you know, Mr. R. R. Denpree, Chairman of the Board of Procter & Gamble Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the Army and Navy Munitions Board and one of his missions will be to create the framework which will ensure the effective liaison which you rightly recommend."

Additional Professors at USMA

The Senate Military Committee this week reported legislation providing for an additional permanent professor for each of the 9 departments at the U. S. Military Academy that have a permanent head at the present time, and one each for the departments of Law and Ordnance, which do not have permanent incumbents at present.

Authorized also by the bill is an additional permanent professor to act as Dean of the Academic Board, who would be a staff officer and the liaison between the Superintendent of the Academy and the members of the faculty. He would have the rank, pay, allowances, retirement rights and other benefits of a brigadier general. The other new professors would have the rank, pay, allowances, retirement rights and other benefits now accruing to the present permanent heads of departments.

Establish New MG School

The War Department on 11 April announced establishment of a new School for Government of Occupied Areas at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to train, over the next 18 months, approximately 2,400 officers and key civilians for military government duties in Europe and the Far East.

Details of the new training program, designed to provide qualified replacements for military government officers returning to the United States, were announced by Brig. Gen. B. M. Bryan, the Army's Provost Marshal General, under whose jurisdiction the school will operate. The Army's Civil Affairs Division, under Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, will exercise supervision over policy matters.

The new school, sharing the facilities of Carlisle Barracks with the Army Information School, is scheduled to open 10 May with an initial class of 200 officers. It replaces the recently-closed School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va.

Commandant of the school will be Col. Frank H. Hastings, assistant commandant of the Charlottesville institution since 1942. He succeeds Brig. Gen. E. R. Warner McCabe, Charlottesville commandant recently returned to the retired list.

The new school will train 200 officers in each of the first three classes of four weeks each. Commencing 23 Aug. classes will be extended to six weeks, and each will include among its 200 students an

UNITED STATES ARMY

increasing number of key civilians slated for overseas assignments in military government.

Staff supervision over the school will be exercised for The Provost Marshal General by the Military Government Division of his office, directed by Maj. Charles A. Hill.

Officers will be selected to attend the school by The Provost Marshal General from nominations by the Commanding Generals of the Ground, Service and Air Forces. They will range in grade from second Lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, and must either be Regular Army officers or have volunteered to remain on active duty at least until 30 June 1947.

"Caste System" Study

Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general of the Third Service Command, speaking in Richmond, Va., this week, said that the Army system of military distinction based on rank is not inconsistent with democracy and warned the nation to "think carefully before making many changes in a military system which has been as successful as ours."

"The Army," General Eddy said, "is currently being hamstrung by a wave of unjust and unfair criticism. Our efforts to raise a volunteer Army, for use as an interim force, are being hampered. Predominant right now is criticism of the so-called caste system."

"In the first place, the term 'caste system' is misnomer. In the second place, if it must be called such, there is no more of a caste system in the Army today than there is in any other sort of American business."

Suggestions of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, presented to the Doolittle Board by J. J. Spurrier, former staff sergeant and Medal of Honor winner, during its final week of collecting testimony, includes the following points:

Identical uniforms for enlisted and officer personnel. Elimination of over-emphasis on officers' clubs. A system of courts-martial modeled more along the lines of civil courts. Terminal leave for enlisted men. Disability retirement for enlisted men with under 20 years' service.

Plans have already been announced by the War Department for identical enlisted and officer uniforms. The War Department Advisory Committee on Military Justice nominated by the American Bar Association and named by Secretary of War Patterson 9 April began its study of the Army courts-martial system to determine whether the administration of justice in the Army can be improved. At its initial meeting in Washington the com-

mittee, headed by Dean Arthur T. Vanderbilt of New York University, began consideration of data assembled by the War Department and suggestions which have been submitted by organizations and individuals interested in the courts-martial system. After conferring with Under Secretary of War Royal, the committee heard representatives of The Judge Advocate General's Office, including Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Green, The Judge Advocate General, and Brig. Gen. E. C. McNeil, formerly European Theater Judge Advocate.

Policy on Officers' Dependents

Headquarters, USFET, has announced a change in policy with respect to the eligibility of officer personnel applying to bring their dependents into the Theater. The new policy requires that officers must be in Category I or II prior to the time they make application to have their dependents shipped.

The new procedure will require officers in Category III, IV, and V to apply for and receive approval of changes in category by separate action prior to making application for the shipment of their dependents.

This departure from the original policy was imposed by the "24 month discharge criteria" announced recently by the War Department. The change in criteria has caused a considerable number of officers to withdraw their request for the shipment of dependents who were scheduled to embark from the United States during the month of April.

The shipment of dependents to the European Theater will not be approved if their expected time of stay is less than ten months. Hence, Category II personnel must give a shipping date for their dependents which is not later than June 1946.

Under the new procedure, the various echelons of command may review applications to bring dependents into the Theater, and recommend disapproval if military contingencies should render their movement inadvisable.

New Marriage Directive

The marriage of U. S. Allied and neutral civilians employed by U. S. Forces in Germany and Austria with persons of enemy nationality will result in immediate discharge and removal from the zone, and persons guilty of this violation will be dealt with under 96th Article of War. This was revealed by USFET G-1, in a further effort to clarify the marriage laws.

A new marriage directive emphasizes that "marriage with Germans, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Roumanians, and any other enemy nationals by U. S. military personnel and by U. S. Allied and neutral civilians employed by U. S. forces, is prohibited."

At the same time, it was ruled that the following three groups will need official approval for marriage, even if it does not involve an enemy national: U. S. military personnel throughout the European Theater; U. S. civilians "employed by, accompanying, or serving with U. S. forces throughout the European Theater."

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and Allied and neutral civilians "employed by, accompanying or serving with U. S. forces in Germany and Austria."

General officers are authorized to pass on applications for permission to marry by commissioned, warrant and flight officers under their command or administrative jurisdiction. Regimental or corresponding and higher commanders are permitted to approve or disapprove applications of enlisted and civilian personnel under their command.

The directive states that differences in rank are not to be considered a bar to marriage between U. S. military personnel, and commanders were ordered not to disapprove any application for such a reason.

Although under the old directive, approval for marriage could not be given until two months after the application was received, such delays are not now required if the case is one of illegitimacy or pregnancy; if one or both of the applicants is soon to leave the theater; and in the cases of marriages between persons of the same nationality.

Support of Son

The Court of Claims this week awarded a judgment of \$390.66 to Lt. Col. Gilbert N. Adams, USA, being the difference between the allowances of an officer without dependents, which was paid to him for the period 14 Sept. 1940 to 20 July 1941, and the allowances of an officer with dependents, to which the Court held he was entitled.

Colonel Adams was divorced from his wife on 31 Aug. 1940, the decree of the court giving the wife custody of the son but ordering Colonel Adams to pay \$75 per month for support of the child during its minority. On 14 Sept. 1940 the former Mrs. Adams married Capt. Charles L. Andrews, USA, which marriage was dissolved on 21 July 1941. On 11 Nov. 1943 she was remarried to Colonel Adams. The Court held Colonel Adams was responsible for the support of his son even though at the time in question the son was living on Government quarters furnished to his step-father.

Engineers Work on Hospital Plans

Army Engineers have been authorized to make surveys and foundation tests preparatory to design and preparation of working plans and specifications for four Veterans' Administration hospitals, according to Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers.

The hospitals are located at Newark, N. J., Brooklyn (Ft. Hamilton), N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky. In addition, the Engineers have been authorized to make studies and reports on proposed hospital additions at Atlanta, Ga., Alexandria, La., and San Fernando, Calif.

Brig. Gen. John S. Bragdon, Director of Military Construction, OCE, will coordinate the program for the Chief of Engineers. District Engineers will be authorized to make awards of contracts for \$1,000,000 or less. Awards in excess of \$1,000,000 and not in excess of \$3,000,000 will require the approval of the Division Engineer while the approval of the Chief of Engineers will be necessary on awards over \$3,000,000.

Flying Officers to Home

GHQ, Pacific—Nearly 1,000 surplus rated flying officers of the Fifth Air Force in category five are scheduled to be processed early this month for shipment to the United States and discharge.

Eligibles in this group are pilots with 34 months of service as of 1 March or 50 points as of V-J Day, and Category Five navigators and bombardiers with 24 months as of 1 March. The group totals 960 officers.

Troops Leaving India-Burma
It is expected that the India-Burma Theater will be vacated of U. S. Forces not later than 31 May except for about 500 troops. Theater Headquarters will complete its transfer from New Delhi to Calcutta by 15 April, Maj. Gen. Vernon Evans, theater commander, has announced.

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Inactive Fleet Berthing

Contracts for the creation and development of berthing facilities for the Navy's inactive fleets will be let by early Summer by the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Engineers of the Bureau hope to achieve complete servicing of electricity, steam and fire-fighting services, with the view that the more complete is such service, the easier it will activate the fleets should the need arise.

Facilities will include, in addition to these services, the construction of piers, quay walls, and dredging.

Navy Paintings

"Operation Palette" is the code designation of a travelling caravan of 100 original paintings and drawings by official Navy combat artists who left Washington 8 April for a tour of five cities at which their work will be shown. The pictures were selected to represent the best works of the combat-artist group, the Navy says, and will be on display on the following schedule:

11-14 April, Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati.
16-18 April, Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky.
19-22 April, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
25-28 April, Hotel Hermitage, Nashville.
1-4 May, Atlanta, site unselected.

Reserve Cruise

Almost 2,000 newly commissioned Reserve Ensigns embarked recently for three months training cruises in the Atlantic, with four cruisers scheduled to take them up the coast to Halifax and Quebec in Canada and southward to Bermuda and the Bahamas. The student officers are graduates of 46 college NROTC and V-12 programs. The cruisers are the Cleveland, Denver, Columbia, and Montpelier.

Training Officers For Navy

Hearings have been continued this week in the House Naval Committee on the bill providing for the training of candidates for commissioning in the United States Navy. The unanimous testimony of the presidents of 4 prominent educational institutions favored carrying out the provisions of this legislation, which implements the so-called Holloway plan of 4 years of training in NROTC colleges as a prerequisite for commissioning as ensigns, or at least 2 years in such a college as a naval aviation officer candidate.

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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS**USMC-Reserve Assoc.**

Reactivation of the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association has been decided upon by Col. Melvin J. Maas, USMCR, who has been interim national president since the Association was suspended in 1941 when the Reserves were mobilized.

Colonel Maas, former ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and now Special Advisor to the committee, has appointed a board composed of Col. Harvey Miller, Lt. Col. Joseph Chambers, Maj. James Webb, Capt. Jack Richards, and Capt. Ed English to assist in the reorganization of the Association.

All reserve officers, including women reservists, are eligible for membership, whether on active or inactive duty. Former reserve officers including those who are now regulars are eligible for associate membership. Associate members have all the rights and privileges of regular members excepting the right to vote. The national Association will start chartering local chapters after 1 May. Any fifteen reserve officers may apply for a local charter. Arrangements are being worked out with the Headquarters of the Marine Corps to provide that attendance at local chapter meetings will be credited toward qualification for promotion, similar to the completion of correspondence courses. The national dues are \$3.00, the question and amount of local dues are left to individual local chapters. A distinctive lapel button for members of the Association is being designed and, if sufficient interest is manifested, buttons will be made available to the membership.

Plans are being made for a national election by naval districts to select a Board of Governors. When elected, the Board of Governors will appoint temporary national officers and will order a national convention at such time as full demobilization of the Reserve has taken place.

In its current program is the support of a bill it has sponsored to provide a non-disability retirement system for reserve officers. This bill has already received the approval of the Navy Department and the Marine Corps. The officers of the MCRAA are also taking a leading part in sponsoring a movement to create a federation of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and National Guard Reserve Officers Associations. The purpose of such a federation is to have a joint headquarters and staff in Washington to represent all reserve officers on matters common to them all, and to have a voice in policies affecting the national security. Such a combined membership will exceed over a million Reserve and National Guard officers.

Full information about the Association, and application blanks for membership, can be obtained from all Marine Corps separation activities, as well as the headquarters of the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association, located pres-



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Pay of Retired Rear Admirals

The President this week signed S. 473, an act providing that all retired officers of the Navy and Coast Guard performing active duty in time of war or national emergency in the rank or rear admiral within or outside the limits of the United States shall receive the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the upper half while on active duty and retired pay when on inactive status of 75 per cent of their active-duty pay.

By the terms of the original bill, the legislation would have affected just the one officer who alone had served outside the limits of the United States. An amendment to the bill makes it applicable to 5 retired officers of the Coast Guard and 32 of the Navy.

Captain Bogart Honored

Rewarding 12 years of service as Navy Liaison Officer for the House Naval Committee, the President has awarded the Legion of Merit to Capt. Isaac C. Bogart, USN-Ret., presenting it to him this week through Vice Adm. Richard L. Conolly, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations.

Part of the citation accompanying the decoration was as follows:

"Throughout a period of unprecedented Naval expansion, Captain Bogart rendered inestimable service in his capacity as an assistant to the committee, brilliantly handling the immense problems which paralleled in complexity the Navy's increase in size and power. Fully aware of the great importance of his work, he skilfully discharged his duties during this prolonged assignment, creating good will toward the Navy and maintaining a spirit of understanding and cooperation. Captain Bogart's tact, initiative, professional ability and devotion to the completion of a difficult task reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service."

New Navy Stock Catalog

A new "Catalog of Navy Material," one of four new publications of the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, will be distributed soon replacing the "Federal Standard Stock Catalog."

To facilitate the ordering of supplies, the new stock catalog will include pictures for the first time. Class 5 flags and bunting; one of the first of the new editions printed, is printed in full color. The April issue of the Bureau's Newsletter describes the new indexes.

Catalog of Navy Material lists material in logical groups; stock items are illustrated. Cross references are simplified, and the format is improved. The recently completed General Stores section contains more than 1,700 pages covering approximately 60,000 items.

Catalog Bulletin, designed to keep the catalog up to date, furnishes advance information concerning changes to be incorporated in subsequent printings or classes or groups offered.

Index of General Stores Section is a 50-page supplement furnishing a quick means of locating the class of any item or material in the General Stores section of the catalog. It is not a revision of the "Classification Index of Navy Material," but follows the same general pattern.

Standard Price Supplement, arranged by classes, contains supplements to be inserted in the catalog binder, following the classes to which applying.

One hundred million yards of silk embroidery and sewing yarn will be released to the Army Exchange Central Purchasing Office according to a SCAP directive to the Japanese Government.

Post-War Navy Personnel

(Continued from first page)

against officers because of the source from which they entered the Regular Navy, and that no preference shall be given officers by reason of the fact that they entered the Regular Navy from any particular source; and, among other things, that all commissioned officers in the Regular Navy, regardless of the source from which they entered the Regular Navy, shall receive the same treatment with respect to opportunities for (1) promotion or advancement to all grades in the Navy, (2) holding any positions or assignments in the Navy including proportionate representation on selection boards, and (3) attending the Naval War College, postgraduate schools, or other schools, or otherwise receiving advanced or technical training."

The Senate Naval Affairs committee had previously gone on record with the opinion that the "Regular Navy will be benefited by obtaining a portion of its officers from sources other than the Naval Academy."

The same bill provides that any officer transferred to the Regular Navy shall be granted accrued annual leave at the time of his appointment.

As passed by the House on 8 April and the Senate on 10 April, the bill is a compromise measure bringing together widely different opinions on the personnel strength of the Navy. Main point at issue, the line officer strength, was settled much in line with House views authorizing an increase from 5½ to 7 per cent of the authorized enlisted strength. The Senate, on the advice of the President, had limited the officer maximum to 23,760 in its first bill.

Members of the conference committee were Senators David I. Walsh, Millard Tydings, Peter G. Gerry, Charles W. Tobey, and Leverett Saltonstall; and Representatives Carl Vinson, P. H. Drewry, Lyndon B. Johnson, Ed. V. Izac, and George J. Bates.

The bill, if signed by the President will:

1. Increase the authorized enlisted strength of the Regular Navy from 232,000 to 500,000;
2. Increase the authorized enlisted strength of the Regular Marine Corps from 64,400 to 100,000;
3. Increase the authorized line officer strength of the Regular Navy from 5½ (12,700) to 7 per cent (35,000) of the authorized enlisted strength;
4. Increase correspondingly officer strength of the Regular Marine Corps from 2,632 to 7,000;
5. Increase officers allowances of the various Regular Navy Staff Corps as follows:
 - (a) Supply Corps (12 per cent of line strength) from 1,531 to 4,200;
 - (b) Civil Engineer Corps (2 per cent of line strength) from 255 to 700;
 - (c) Medical Corps (0.65 of 1 per cent of total authorized personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) from 2081 to about 2900.
- (d) Dental Corps (1 for each 500 of the total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) from 640 to about 1020.
- (e) Chaplain Corps (1 to each 1,250 total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps) from 253 to about 440.

Leviathan Vets To Meet

The 24th annual reunion dinner of the USS Leviathan Veterans Association will be held at Dunhill's Restaurant, Broadway at 40th St., New York City on Saturday, 27 April 1946 at 6:30 P.M. All officers and men who served as members of the Ship's Company in the USS Leviathan in World War One are eligible for membership in the Association. All eligibles are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary, R. L. Hedlander, Box 22, Greenwich, Conn. Members pay no dues. The only charge is for the dinners they attend.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

All enlisted Reservists and Regulars serving on expired enlistments will be released from the Coast Guard by 22 May under a recent order signed by Rear Adm. Merlin O'Neill, USCG, as Acting Commandant. An Alcoast scheduled for release this week reduces critical scores for demobilization for 15 April, and declares all but Coast Guard Regulars eligible for release on 2 May.

Reasons for this expedited demobilization are current and anticipated further reductions in funds, according to Coast Guard Headquarters. Another important element is that on 1 July a mandatory order becomes effective reducing the number of enlisted personnel at HQ to only 30, and radically reducing the number of civilian employees. Processing of records incident to demobilization must be completed and Reserve personnel details must be cleared up by that time.

SPARS will be included in the Reserve groups to be demobilized. Only personnel remaining on active duty will be the Coast Guard Regulars and Reservists who are in-patients at hospitals or assigned to particularly important vessels or overseas bases. For the week ending 22 March, average daily discharge rate was 781, the highest since the week ending 23 November 1945, when the average was 789.

Coast Guard aircraft and aviation personnel have been ordered withdrawn from Greenland as soon as practicable.

Aids to Navigation

Headquarters dispatched orders on 16 March directing that all loran monitor stations except those used for synchronization be placed in a caretaker status, and that personnel thereby made excess be redistributed to loran transmitting stations. This was done to partially alleviate an extreme shortage of loran personnel at transmitting stations. Although a temporary reduction in loran coverage is undesirable, it may be unavoidable, Headquarters states, unless more personnel can soon be made available.

able for loran duty. Adak, Yaquina Head, Chatham, and St. George monitor stations ceased operations in March. Personnel shortage also caused the shutdown of the Tanaga radar beacon on 21 March.

A manufacturer of loran receiver-indicator equipment has installed equipment on board the SS John B. Waterman to demonstrate its effectiveness to the ship operators on its present trip to the Orient. The Coast Guard has requested a report on the success of the test.

Seven radio beacons are now operating with continuous carrier transmission, and will submit monthly operational reports on the 15th of each month. These stations are at Cape Henry, Los Angeles, Ludington, Muskegon, Manitowoc, Cape Cod, and Jupiter Inlet.

Keels have been laid for two lightships to be designated LS-189 and LS-196.

Vessels

The Coast Guard is now carrying out the Pacific Ocean portion of a joint Navy-CG weather station agreement. Seven frigates and two cutters will man the three weather stations east of Honolulu. Operational control for the Pacific weather control is to be turned over to the Coast Guard by CincPac on 15 April.

The 190-foot cutters Anemone, Orchid, and Tulip were recently ordered to permanent duty at San Francisco, effective 15 April. The Winnebago, commissioned 20 March, took station at Boston on 1 April, under the Commander Coast Guard District-1 for logistics, and under Commander, North Atlantic Ocean Patrol for operations. The Escanaba was scheduled for commissioning on 30 March, having passed acceptance trials with the Chautauqua in the middle of last month.

Personnel

As of 22 March, 471 candidates had been approved to compete for the 1946 Coast Guard Academy examination. Educational requirements for first enlistments have been raised from completion

of the eighth grade to completion of the tenth grade. Two relief planes remain on flood relief duty at St. Louis and others at air stations although the Senior Coast Guard aviator on relief duty has reported that no serious flood conditions are expected this year.

Reports on Lichfield Trials

Under Secretary of War Kenneth Royall said at a Washington press conference 9 April that every effort is being made by the War Department to speed the trial of officers and enlisted men charged with the mistreatment of American Army personnel confined at Lichfield Detention Camp, England.

The first of the officers will probably go on trial next week, the Under Secretary said. He explained that the enlisted men faced the court-martial first in order that they may be called to testify at the trials of the officers without refusing on

Army and Navy Journal
April 13, 1946

979

the plea of self-incrimination.

In order that as many as four simultaneous courts-martial may be underway, the War Department is sending 15 or 16 additional lawyers overseas, who will be available either as prosecution or defense attorneys.

At the same conference Under Secretary Royall outlined the War Department's plan under which 30,000 men convicted of various offenses have been fully restored to duty. A clemency board has reviewed between 16,000 and 17,000 cases also, he said, with 5,000 to 6,000 more to be reviewed.

Admission of dependents to the American Zone of Korea will be delayed until 1 July under a recommendation by the Commanding General, U. S. Army Troops in Korea, because of the critical housing shortage.



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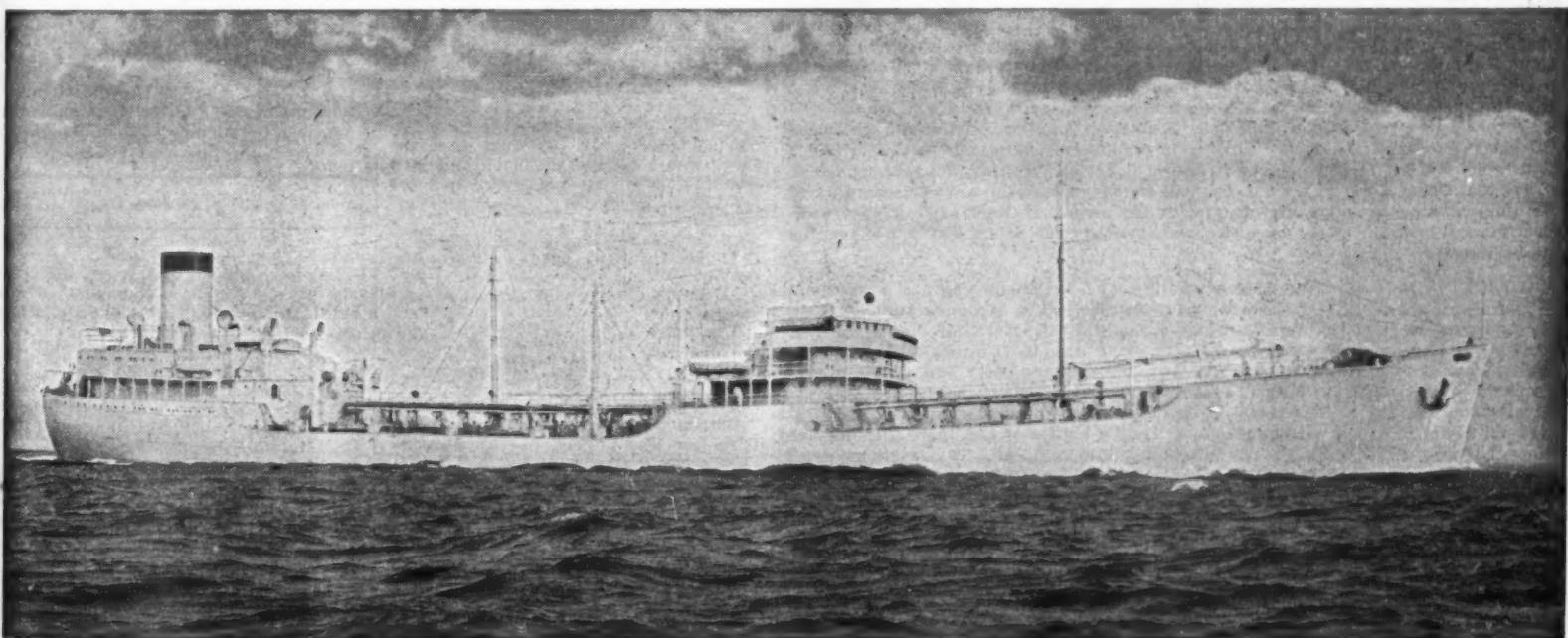
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SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1946

OUR PRIORITY LIST

- Maintenance in accordance with professional studies of our national needs and international commitments, of Regular Establishments organized and trained to utilize and employ materials of war developed by continuing scientific research, and backed by Industry and Labor kept intimately familiar with the manufacture of such materials.
- Reconstruction of National Guard and Reserve components federally aided and encouraged to maximum efficiency, and effectively coordinated with the Regular Services, and universal military training.
- Increase in active and retired pay and allowances to meet risen costs so as to enable maintenance of American standards of living, and protection of such pay from reduction through income taxes.
- Institution of orderly promotion systems in the Regular Establishments with recognition of war service and war ranks, to prevent future stagnation, and to insure the maintenance of high professional standards.
- Continuation and expansion of service schools, including the Army and Navy Staff College, attendance of which would open National Guard and Reserve officers.
- Suitable rank and retirement benefits for former enlisted personnel and warrant officers who served as commissioned officers during the war.
- Grant of the same rights and benefits to those who elect to remain in the Services as will be enjoyed by the discharged veterans.
- Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows and dependents a living income.
- Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.
- Maintenance of stock piles of strategic materials.

PRESIDENT Truman in his Army Day address to the Nation paid a proper tribute to the Army and also to the Navy. However, while he emphasized that our Army is civilian and not professional, the fact remains that before the war was over it was a professional Army organized, trained and led by professionals. We do not believe the President could have intended to convey the impression that the Army, any more than the Navy, was of civilian fashioning, which would seem to arise from his statement that of 850,000 officers in the Army only 16,000 were professional soldiers and that out of 10,000,000 enlisted men only 300,000 were Regulars. The fact is that it was the Regular Army and Regular Navy and Marine Corps that took the raw material of the civilian youth of our nation, organized it, trained it, and provided it with leadership that in many respects had become professional before the war was at end. It had to be so in order to defeat the highly professional armies of our enemies. In the light of this lesson, which refutes the notion that a million men could spring to effective service over night, the country should not forget that in the years to come the backbone of our National Defense must be the officers and enlisted men of the Regular establishments. The President also in his speech declared anew for unification of all our Armed Services into a single Department of National Defense. He stressed that unification does not mean subordination or loss of identity of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Air Force. The bill offered for public discussion by the Senate Military Subcommittee which carries out the President's view, already has precipitated sharp controversy, mostly from advocates of the Navy. Scars from this controversy would be most certain to intensify the bitterness which now exists. Such an unsatisfactory condition could be averted by adoption of the suggestion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the President's recommendations and the Senate's bill be referred for consideration to the Council of Elder Statesmen for National Defense which the President announced he had created with the ten top war leaders who were given their high ranks and active pay for life by a special Act of Congress. A unanimous decision of that Council, having upon it men who were leaders in the war, who coordinated the different arms in action, and who have their own convictions and yet who recognize thoroughly the need for harmony, would satisfy the public and be accepted by the Services.

THERE are reasons stronger than tradition and sentiment why our Army must not abandon the use of the horse and mule. The saddle and pack animal is still the master of weather and terrain which either will stop mechanized equipment or so seriously impede it as to mar its military value. Also the United States has large animal stocks and in future wars it will be necessary, even more than before, to utilize to the fullest all of our natural resources. It is true that in World War II horse Cavalry was not included in the vast development and training program. But this does not mean that there was no place for it. As a matter of fact there is ample evidence that we paid for our neglect of animal units. General Patton, an ardent exponent of the Armored force, declared, "Had we possessed an American Cavalry division with pack artillery in Tunisia and in Sicily, not a German would have escaped, because horse Cavalry possessed the additional gear ratio which permits attainment of sufficient speed through mountainous country to get behind and hold the enemy until the more powerful Infantry and tanks can come up and destroy him." Lt. Gen. L. K. Truscott, Jr. who commanded the Fifth Army and subsequently the Third Army, said, "I am firmly convinced that if one squadron of horse cavalry and one pack troop of 200 mules had been available to me at San Stefano on 1 August, they would have enabled me to cut off and capture the entire German force opposing me along the north coast road and would have permitted my entry into Messina at least 48 hours earlier." Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, deplored the lack of Cavalry in Southern Italy, says, "There was a desperate need for some type of unit that could penetrate cross country and get through the difficult mountains at a decidedly faster rate than the Infantry. Motors were tied to the road by the inaccessible terrain. Horses and men on foot were the only things that could move. I am convinced that if I could have gotten some type of troops behind the Germans to work on their lines of communication in order to execute demolitions in their rear, the results in southern Italy might well have been decisive. Mounted units, schooled in the American Cavalry doctrine, might well have been the perfect solution." The Germans well know the effective use to which the Russians put their Cavalry. General I. Pronin of the Red Army has stated that "The experience of this war proves that despite various new weapons of warfare, Soviet Cavalry is a powerful force for developing a successful offensive and is highly effective in defense."

In the face of such evidence it is imperative that the art of the care and use of horses and mules not be allowed to die in the United States Army. The maintenance of some horse Cavalry is one of the responsibilities of the War Department.

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Service Humor

Sound Effects

"Who is that fellow snapping his fingers?"

"That's a deaf mute with hiccups."

—Fort Ord Panorama.

Today's Thought

Even though it's still hard to get enough meat and butter, says Uncle Mat, just think how much harder it would have been to learn Japanese.

—Fifth Service News.

Girl Friend: "I suppose you've been in the navy so long that you're accustomed to Sea Legs."

Gob: "Why, lady, I wasn't even looking."

—Frivol

When a fellow breaks a date he usually has to.

When a girl breaks a date she usually has two.

—Pointer.

Reversed Order

Do you always look under your bed before you say your prayers?

No darling, said the old maid, I always pray first.

—Leatherneck.

Cannibal Cook: "I'm serving liver tonight, suh."

King: "What sorta liver?"

C.C.: "A fast liver . . . from N'Yawk."

—Alaska Service Record.

A young fellow was arrested for speeding, and somebody told him that the judge was a hearty, genial old boy who would be sure to respond favorably to the right kind of approach—the hail-fellow-well-met kind.

So the youth swaggered up to the bench, put out his paw, gave a laugh and boomed:

"Morning, judge, old boy, how are you?"

The judge said:
"Fine—\$20."

—Chaparral.

Pvt.: "I've changed my mind."

Corp.: "Does it work better now?"

—Exchange.

The farmer and his family had gone to bed. About midnight there was an insistent pounding on the front door. Gingersly the farmer raised the window and asked, "What do you want?"

"I want to stay here tonight," answered a suspicious-looking man.

"All right," said the farmer, "stay there." And he shut the window.

—Sour Owl.

Photographer: "Watch the dickey bird."

Child: "Just pay attention to your exposure so that you don't ruin the plate."

—Pennsylvania Guardsman.

Cardinal Advice

"Dear Father: Please send me a cheque. I dabbled last night with a deque;"

What little I knew

Didn't carry me threw

And I got it, alas, in the neque!"

"Dear Son: I am just out of cheques. Pray beware the physical wreques

That probably knew

A heap more than yew

Of cards and the opposite seques!"

—Horsefeathers.

Ask The Journal

(This Department is maintained as a service for ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL subscribers. Please send return postage for direct reply.)

D. H.—Under the 20 year retirement law, a retirement furlough of 120 days is given—minus the number of days of leave or furlough which has been received during the preceding 12 months.

H. B.—According to the War Department there is no particular length of time you would have to serve after your re-enlistment in order to be eligible for a promotion. You can be given a promotion upon the recommendation of your commanding officer, if there is an opening.

W. C. C.—A Regular Army enlisted man is only entitled to travel pay for his dependents upon relief from active duty when he is retired. He is not authorized this allowance upon discharge. You will find this under AR 35-4830, paragraph 28.1, Change 5.

H. C. C.—According to the Veteran's Administration, information given you last week in this column was incorrect. You are entitled to benefits under the GI Bill of Rights, although you have re-enlisted. To apply for a home loan under this law, you need only your honorable discharge certificate.

M. H. B.—To apply for a position with the Veteran's Administration, fill out Civil Service form No. 57 and enclose it with a letter, addressed to the Manager, Regional Office, Veteran's Administration, 300 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

We have landed and seized Jolo, the capital and Japanese stronghold in the Sulu Archipelago. We now completely control the Sulu Archipelago.

10 Years Ago

Dr. James J. Hogan gave a dinner, April at the Army and Navy club in honor of Capt. Lucius W. Johnson, (MC) USN. Captain Johnson was the recipient of the Kober prize this year for his outstanding work on plastic and facial surgery. He was the unanimous choice of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States for this award.

25 Years Ago

Plans are under consideration by the office of the Chief of Infantry and the Infantry Board to conduct experiments looking to placing the Infantry on a strictly motorized basis.

50 Years Ago

The President has signed the Act repealing the statute prohibiting the appointment to the Army and Navy of persons who, having been officers of the United States Army or Navy, left that service to enter the service of the Confederacy.

80 Years Ago

The finances of our Republic are surely not so vigorous just now as to overburden us with enormous balances, puzzling us how to spend them. Why, then, do Congressmen insist on indorsing the promissory notes of our neighbors?

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson
Under Secretary of War—Kenneth Royal
Assistant Secretary of War—Howard C. Petersen

Assistant Secretary of War, Air—W. Stuart Symington

Chief of Staff—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower

GENERAL OFFICERS

Lt. Gen. G. H. Brett (Maj. Gen.) ret'd status.

Maj. Gen. R. H. Mills, SGO, Wash., D. C., to Det of Patients, Walter Reed GH, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Gen. G. L. Van Deusen, Det of Patients, Walter Reed GH, Wash., D. C., to OC Sig O, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Gen. G. W. Griner, Jr. (Lt. Col. Inf.) ret'd as Col. upon own app.

Brig. Gen. F. U. Greer, GSC, ret'd fr GSC and dty as Deputy Dir Mil Tng, HQ ASF, Wash., D. C. and asg'd to Det Patients, Walter Reed GH, Wash., D. C.

Brig. Gen. A. G. Trudeau, designated Dep'ty Dir Mil Tng, HQ ASF, Wash., D. C.

Brig. Gen. J. F. Battley, from dty as Asst DC of S for Sv C, HQ ASF, to OC of S, Wash., D. C. for dty as Ex of Dir of Inf.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Hagins, HQ ASF, to HQ Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Brig. Gen. F. A. Englehart, home to await retn.

Brig. Gen. R. C. Heflebower, to await retn.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Weir, JAGO, Wash., D. C., to Det Patients, Walter Reed GH, Wash., D. C.

Brig. Gen. C. H. Arnold, fr dty as Chief Distribution Div Procurement and Dist Sv, OC Sig O, Wash., D. C., to dty as Chief, Proc and Dist Sv, OC Sig O.

Brig. Gen. E. E. MacMorland, OCO, Wash., D. C., to dty as CG, Frankford Ars, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brig. Gen. E. Kutschko (Lt. Col. Inf.) ret'd as Col. upon own app.

Generals Reduced

Announcement made of term of temp apmt as Brig. Gen. of the following officers eff 10 April, 1946 and reversion to perm gr and arm as sv indicated and temp pro eff 11 April to Col. AUS with rank as specified:

G. G. Lundberg, Lt. Col. AC (temp Col. AC). 1 Feb. 1942.

M. R. Wood, Lt. Col. AC (temp Col. AC). 1 Feb. 1942.

V. J. Esposito, Maj. CE, 16 Feb. 1943.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. F. WITSELL, TAG

Lt. Col. S. R. Knight, Wash., D. C., to HQ Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Col. R. W. Craven, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. R. H. Morris, Barkdale Fld, La., to OC of S, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. J. P. Schuster, Wash., D. C., to HQ 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.

Col. M. O. Thrower, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Sv C, Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Lt. Col. L. W. Teter, Ft. Mason, Calif., to HQ Sixth Army, San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. R. Crain, Jefferson Bks, Mo., to AGO, Wash., D. C.

Capt. C. Gusak, Gowen Fld, Idaho, to TAG Sch, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. T. H. GREEN, TJAG

1st Lt. W. H. Schrader, Chicago, Ill., to Sv C, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

LT. GEN. D. I. SULTAN, TIG

Lt. Col. F. Lucas, Cp Roberts, Calif., to Sv C, Omaha, Neb.

Maj. T. L. Bledsoe, Cp Roberts, Calif., to Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Capt. H. S. Farmer, Brooklyn, N. Y., to WPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. T. B. LARKIN, QMG

Lt. Col. A. A. Miller, Boston, Mass., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

Maj. O. Q. Matteson, Kansas City, Mo., to Sv Div ASF, New York, N. Y.

Maj. G. C. Shields, Cp Lee, Va., to QM Depot, Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. S. G. Hamblin, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to QM Food and Cont Inst, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. E. S. Witbrot, Cp Lee, Va., to Off Dir Mil Tng, Wash., D. C.

Col. S. W. Smithers, Chicago, Ill. Off Dir Supply, Wash., D. C.

Maj. C. M. Booth, Wash., D. C., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

Capt. P. B. Morgan, Alexandria, Va., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

Lt. Col. H. G. Montgomery, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to HQ ASF, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. H. V. Kennedy, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to ASF Dep, Lathrop, Calif.

Maj. L. L. Brown, MacDill Fld, Fla., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

1st Lt. R. B. Simons, St. Louis, Mo., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. N. T. KIRK, SG

Medical Corps

Capt. V. Rickard, San Francisco, Calif., to Brooke AMC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. J. B. Wildenberg, Utica, N. Y., to HQ Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.

Maj. E. E. Dale, Hines, Ill., to VARO, Chi-

OFFICIAL ORDERS

The Hon. Harry S. Truman, Commander in chief of the Army and Navy
Chief of Staff—Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret.
Military Aide—Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughn; Naval Aide—Capt. Clark M. Clifford, USNR

Capt. W. W. Wilson, St. George, S. I. N. Y., to Percy Jones HC, Battle Creek, Mich.
Capt. G. L. Winokur, White Sulphur Spgs, W. Va., to HQ 3 Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. H. E. Turner, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Fitzsimons GH, Denver, Colo.

Capt. E. D. Cochran, Atlanta, Ga., to 3 Sv C, Cp Lee, Va.

Capt. A. G. Silberstein, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to Percy Jones HC, Battle Creek, Mich.

Capt. F. F. Schwartz, Hot Spgs Natl Pk, Ark., to AMC, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. A. M. Balter, Ft. Howard, Md., to VAH, Huntingdon, W. Va.

1st Lt. L. P. Brillman, Newington, Conn., to SEPE, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. S. Gordon, Denver, Colo., to HQ 3 Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. S. Tilts, Ft. Dix, N. J., to HQ 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.

Capt. F. M. Castiglione, Ft. Dix, N. J., to AGF Rep't Depot 1, Cp Pickett, Va.

Maj. E. H. Rapp, Memphis, Tenn., to VAC, relieved active duty.

Edward C. White, (MC), to Proceed home;

relieved active duty.

Benjamin H. Dorsey, (Ret.), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Carl H. Jones, to Commander, Nav Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Everett G. Morsell, (SC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

John P. Owen, (MC), to Western Sea Frontier—add duty.

Edward C. White, (MC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Captains

Rae E. Arison, to Commander, Sub-Group, Charleston Group, 16th Fleet, Charleston, S. C.

Walter P. Dey, (Ret.) (MC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Reynolds Hayden, (MC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Henry T. Hodges, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Walter E. Holden, Com-1, Boston, temp duty pending assignment.

Robert E. Jasperson, to Joint Task Force 1, Navy Dept.

Douglas P. Johnson, to Commander, Naval Air Bases, Com-8, New Orleans, La.

Raymond R. Lyons, to Commander, Naval Air Bases, Com-17, Kodiak, Alaska.

Martin L. Marquette, (MC), to Senior Medical Officer, Naval Trg and Distribution Cen., Camp Perry, Williamsburg, Va.

Charles G. Mc Cord, (Ret.), Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Charles B. Mc Vay, III, to Chief of Staff and Aide Com-8, New Orleans, La.

George B. Stallings, to CO, USS Kaskaskia, AO 27.

Medical Administrators

1st Lt. A. H. Lamotte, Ft. Dix, N. J., to AGO, Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. R. E. Hedblom, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to HQ 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Capt. W. H. Poe, Denver, Colo., to Brooke AMC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. D. R. Miller, San Francisco, Calif., to AGO, Wash., D. C.

Capt. N. C. Valenza, Ft. Dix, N. J., to HQ 4 Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Dietitians

1st Lt. F. L. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga., to HQ 2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.

Army Nurse Corps

COL. F. A. BLANCHFIELD, SUPT.

1st Lt. E. M. Nigro, Martinsburg, W. Va., to Cushing GH, Framingham, Mass.

1st Lt. M. L. Moreau, Ft. Adams, R. I., to 112th AAF BU, Grenier Fld, N. H.

2nd Lt. M. K. Owens, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Wakeman GH, Ct. Atterbury, Ind.

Capt. E. M. Travers, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Tilton GH, Ft. Dix, N. J.

2nd Lt. F. M. Knowles, Cp Hood, Tex., to Percy Jones GH, Battle Creek, Mich.

Lt. Col. H. V. Johnson, Richmond, Va., to Mayo GH, Galesburgh, Ill.

1st Lt. C. R. Rodeman, Hines, Ill., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

1st Lt. A. F. Beuerlin, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Percy Jones GH, Battle Creek, Mich.

Maj. R. Payne, Wash., D. C., to 3 Sv C, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. M. F. Steuart, San Francisco, Calif., to 2704th AAF BU, Keesler Fld, Miss.

1st Lt. E. Kovich, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

2nd Lt. F. R. Sullivan, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

Lt. Col. A. A. Resch, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Lawton GH, Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lt. M. R. Luna, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

2nd Lt. M. M. McPherson, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

2nd Lt. F. R. Cardoso, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

2nd Lt. C. A. Fechner, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

1st Lt. V. F. Grove, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

1st Lt. M. E. Grundon, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

1st Lt. L. Y. Houseknecht, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Percy Jones HC, Battle Creek, Mich.

2nd Lt. A. M. Allison, San Francisco, Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.

(Please turn to Page 983)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy—James Forrestal

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air—John L. Sullivan

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—W. John Kenney

Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

5 April 1946

Rear Admirals

Benjamin H. Dorsey, (Ret.), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Carl H. Jones, to Commander, Nav Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Everett G. Morsell, (SC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

John P. Owen, (MC), to Western Sea Frontier—add duty.

Edward C. White, (MC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Captains

Rae E. Arison, to Commander, Sub-Group, Charleston Group, 16th Fleet, Charleston, S. C.

Walter P. Dey, (Ret.) (MC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Reynolds Hayden, (MC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Henry T. Hodges, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Walter E. Holden, Com-1, Boston, temp duty pending assignment.

Robert E. Jasperson, to Joint Task Force 1, Navy Dept.

Francis L. Dubois, (DM), to XO, USS New Kent, APA 217.

George M. Estep, (DE), to Fleet Maintenance Officer, 7th Fleet.

Charles H. Franklin, (AD), to XO, USS Cumberland Sound, AV 17.

Arthur P. Gardiner, (CEC), Com-13, Seattle, Wash. temp duty pending assignment.

Oscar E. Hagberg, to XO, USS Columbus, CA-74.

Dennis S. Holler, (DM), to Com-5, Norfolk, Va., temp duty in conn with separation.

Robert L. Lazo, (SC), Com-3, New York, N. Y., temp duty pending assignment.

Harry C. Mason, to CO, USS Ingersoll, DD 632.

Leonard T. Morse, to CO, USS Gardner Bay, CV 39.

Stanley Mumford, (SC), to Asst O-in-C, Navy Purchasing Office, New York, N. Y.

Homer H. Nielsen, to CO, USS Buck, DD 761.

Walton B. Pendleton, to Production Div Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif.

Charles W. Rhodes, (D), to CO, USS San Juan, CL 54.

Frederick C. Rice, (DE), to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

Matthew S. Schmidling, to CO, USS New, DD 818.

Gordon F. Smale, to Navigator, USS Saipan, CVL 48.

John J. Wells, (MC), to Joint Brazil-U. S. Military Comm, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lawrence A. White, (SC), to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

Robert C. Wing, (DE), nearest Nav Dist, temp duty pending assignment.

8 April 1946

Commodores

William L. Nelson, SC, to Separation Center, Wash., D. C., for separation.

Captains

Forrest Close to Field Commissioner, Office of Foreign Liquidation Comm. for Marianas, Marshalls, Gilberts Area.

(Please turn to Page 983)

INSURANCE AT COST

Automobile

Household & Personal Effects

Personal Automobile Accident

UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

San Antonio, Texas

Army and Navy Journal

April 13, 1946

981

Commandant—General A. A. Vandegrift

Asst. Commandant—Maj. Gen. A. H. Turnage

Maj. Gen. Samuel L. Howard, on duty at Parris Island, S. C., has been temporarily appointed to his present rank.

Colonels

Joseph W. Barnshaw to Div. of Recruiting, Wash., D. C.

Roswell Winans from Hawthorne, Nev., home to await retirement.

Thomas J. McQuade from El Centro, to Navy Hosp., San Diego, for treatment.

Air Research Project

A joint experimental and research project to test landing aids under adverse weather conditions has been set up by the Army Air Forces and the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Arcata, Calif. The Civil Aeronautics Administration is also participating in the experiments, which will include the development of automatically-controlled fog dispersal equipment.

Experiments will begin 1 May. "FIDO" (Fog Intensive, Dispersal OF) systems, which proved valuable in the British Isles during the war, have been completed and tested and will serve as a basis for new developments.

Set AAF Surplus Deadline

Army Air Forces has set 30 June as the deadline for the declaration of all surplus AAF supplies in the Zone of the Interior, of which more than 80 per cent already has been declared to the disposal agencies.

From 1 June 1944, to 31 Dec. 1945, exclusive of real estate and industrial property declared since 1 Sept. 1945, AAF property declared surplus totalled approximately six and one half billion dollars in acquisition cost. This comprises nearly three quarters of the approximately \$9,000,000,000 cost of all declared surplus. War Department property in the Zone of the Interior. The remainder is surplus property of the Army Service Forces.

Of the AAF property declared surplus, aircraft totalled over five billion in acquisition cost or more than half of all the War Department property declared during this period, thus constituting the largest single category in all War Department surplus property.

There still remains in War Department

custody some \$1,000,000,000 of surplus aeronautical supplies and equipment, including aircraft components and spare parts. An expedited joint effort of the AAF and War Assets Administration is now under way, to clear this surplus property from Army warehouses by spot sales of serviceable items and sales as scrap or salvage of the remainder.

Navy Fliers Desired

In addition to reserve officers required for the Navy through 1 July 1947, Naval Reserve aviation officers will be required for active duty during the fiscal year 1947 for the purpose of augmenting Regular Navy officer personnel in the operation of the Naval Air Reserve program.

This announcement is contained in Alnav 156, a portion of which is quoted below:

"Applications to the Bureau of Personnel are invited from interested aviation officers prior to 1 June 1946. Applicants under Alnav 126 not selected thereunder will be considered for active duty under this Alnav in connection with the Naval Air Reserve program without further application. Subject to the approval of Naval Reserve appropriations, selected applicants will be continued on, or ordered to, active duty."

Fly Enlistees

Greenville AAB, S. C.—To facilitate and speed up the processing of enlistments in the Army, an airline service for enlistees registering at various Army recruiting offices in the Carolinas has been inaugurated at Greenville Army Air Base, Headquarters Third Air Force (Troop Carrier).

The first flight of this Troop Carrier airline was made 2 April, when a Third Air Force transport plane from Greenville flew 16 volunteers from Charlotte, N. C., to Fort Bragg, N. C., in one of the fastest recruiting operations on Army records. Within one hour of signing recruiting papers in Charlotte, the 16 enlistees for the AAF were picked up by the Curtiss

C-46 Commando transport, flown to Ft. Bragg and were completing processing.

Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, chief of the Third Air Force (Troop Carrier), said the flights may be increased in the future to two flights weekly.

New Aerial Sextant

A sextant with a "mechanical brain" has been developed by the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics simplifying aerial navigation so much that navigators may now obtain instantaneous fixes.

The new device was developed from an idea of Dr. Vannevar Bush, leading atomic scientist, and makes obsolete the "bubble octant" and accompanying tables. With the new sextant, most of the navigator's work is done on the ground before taking off.

The "mechanical brain" is a clock that automatically records the position of aircraft by a constant comparison of altitudes of celestial bodies. Proper operation requires setting up the instrument so that it will follow two selected stars during the course of the flight. After this is done, a single observation at any point during the flight shows the course and distance to the destination by means of intersecting lines in the eye-piece and the sextant's levelling bubble.

Tests of the new device have proven its success in overcoming difficulties encountered in previous attempts to design a similar instrument. One outstanding advantage of the new sextant is that the observed stars and the levelling bubble are drawn out into a straight line by means of a cylindrical lens system. This reduces the variables with which the navigator has to contend to two, and provides ease of manipulation heretofore impossible.

The same sextant was developed independently by the National Defense Research Committee.

AAF Test Bombing

The Army Air Forces is testing the potency of their new heavy bombs against the concrete submarine pens near Bremen, Germany.

At the invitation of the British Government, the AAF flew three specially modified B-29s and four modified B-17s to England for the experiment. The B-29s will carry 12,000- and 22,000-pound general purpose and armor piercing bombs, the AAF's largest untested combat bombs, while the B-17s will drop 4,500-pound rocket assisted bombs as well as lesser weight armor piercing bombs.

Single bombing runs carrying one type of bomb will be made so that Royal Air Force, American Air Force and Ordnance observers may study the effect of the missiles.

AAF Services Under ATC

Integration of various allied Army Air Forces services under the jurisdiction of the Air Transport Command is proceeding in accordance with the recent reorganization directive issued by General Carl Spaatz, it was announced this week by Lt. Gen. Harold L. George, ATC Commander.

Services placed under this jurisdiction include the Weather Service, Army Airways Communications System, Flying Safety Service, Aeronautical Chart Service, Air Rescue and Flight Services.

Under this new organizational arrangement, the Air Transport Command and its functions as a military air freight and passenger service and aircraft ferrying service will be redesignated as the Air Transport Services. The overall Command, which will include all the above-mentioned services will be known as the Air Transport Command.

Welcoming the new services into his Command, General George assured each Commander, "There will be no change in your field organization nor in your Command relationships in the field as a result of this reorganization. This also applies to your relationships with the Air Forces and the ATC Divisions, Wings and Bases."

The Air Weather Service, based at Langley Field, Va., is commanded by Col. D. N. Yates. Under the Command of Brig. Gen. I. L. Farman, the Air Communications Service operates and maintains military airways communications service.

A. G. Foote commands the Aeronautical Chart Service from his office in the

Air Transport Command Headquarters in Washington.

The Flying Safety Service Headquarters joined other services at Langley Field on 7 April. It is commanded by Col. John W. Persons.

Col. Craven C. Rogers heads up the Flight Services from ATC Headquarters in Washington.

Gen. Chennault Aids China

Chungking, (CNS) — A plan for the formation of an air transport unit composed of former "Flying Tigers"—American volunteers who swept Japanese planes from China's skies in the early days of the Sino-Japanese war—to facilitate the distribution of UNRRA relief supplies to the various famine-stricken areas in China was disclosed here by Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, former commander of the United States 14th Airforce in China.

General Chennault said that orders for the purchase of a number of large transports have been placed with the United States Foreign Liquidation Commission in Manila. General Chennault is planning to return to the United States in a week's time to rally the former members of the American Volunteers Group and others interested in volunteering for this new assignment.

The Navy's Air Record

A 23-page Navy refutation of charges made by William B. Huie in "The Case Against the Admirals" has been augmented by a forceful article in the Raleigh *News and Observer* answering charges against former Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

"Mr. Huie blames Secretary Daniels, in part," the *News and Observer* stated, "for allegedly influencing Roosevelt against development of aviation," and also asserts that Mr. Daniels "hated" the flying machine. However, the Raleigh paper declared that "These allegations are hardly borne out by recorded history."

Mr. Daniels wrote on 30 May 1934, after reviewing the United States Fleet off New York with the late President Roosevelt, that "These operations of aircraft demonstrated the wonderful development of Naval aviation since the war, and have impressed me more than ever that aviation is an integral part of the Navy. I believe that the conquest of the air is only in its infancy, and that the big improvement in Naval aviation . . . is but a start of the larger utilization of aircraft in the future. The biggest advance in the fleet since 1913 (when Mr. Daniels took office as Navy Secretary) has been in aviation."

During President Roosevelt's first term, the *News and Observer* continues, "Daniels wrote him from Mexico, urging him to accelerate the construction of airplanes, to go slow on building dreadnaughts, and outlining a plan for uniting the Army and Navy under one Secretary of National Defense."

The reviewer says that the author "seems a bit reckless with his 'facts' and careless in giving credit where credit is due. For instance, he gives few bouquets to the Navy's air arm, which did a magnificent job in the Pacific. Instead, Huie attempts to leave the impression that the Army Air Forces alone were largely responsible for bringing Japan to its knees. The AAF did, of course, run up a fine record in reducing the Jap homeland to rubble and ashes, but Navy fliers also had a sizable role in this, and they also took on large sections of Nippon's fleet and sent it to the bottom, enabling the Army and Marines to advance, island by island."

"Mr. Huie has made out a case, but, like too many lawyers, he has been intemperate in his presentation of it to his jury—in this case the American public. He runs the risk of defeating his own purpose, which is to point out the peril of continued divided command of our armed forces."

Expand Ft. Monmouth

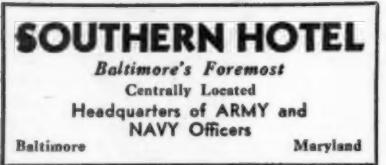
Ft. Monmouth, N. J., will be expanded 1 April to include several activities which at present are separate installations. These include the activities under the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center and the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, as well as the Signal Corps Board, Army Electronics Standards Agency and Ground Signal Patent Agency.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

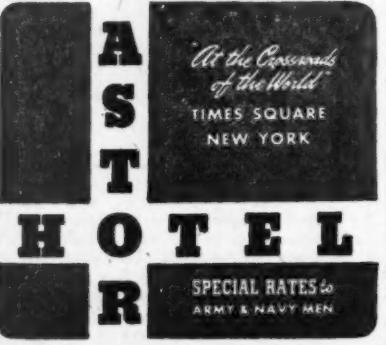
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MARYLAND



NEW YORK



NEW YORK



WASHINGTON, D. C.



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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 981)

to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.
1st Lt. E. Arzt, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Fitzsimons
GH, Denver, Colo.
1st Lt. C. H. Boyce, San Francisco, Calif.,
to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.
Capt. M. V. Brandyberry, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.,
to AMC, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. M. J. Parker, San Francisco, Calif.,
to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.
1st Lt. E. M. Raymond, San Francisco,
Calif., to W. Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.
Maj. M. C. Pollard, Ft. Dix, N. J., to W.
Beaumont GH, El Paso, Tex.
Maj. A. M. Azar, Hines, Ill., to Madigan
GH, Tacoma, Wash.
1st Lt. N. R. Thomas, Atlanta, Ga., to N. D.
Baker GH, Martinsburg, W. Va.
1st Lt. A. E. Travers, El Paso, Tex., to
Tilton GH, Ft. Dix, N. J.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

LT. GEN. R. A. WHEELER, COE
1st Lt. R. L. Dodge, Atlantic City, N. J., to
HQ First Army, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
2nd Lt. S. R. Mills, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.,
to ASF Tng C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. H. J. Sackett, Ft. Crook, Neb., to
PMGO, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. H. S. Glisch, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 41st
AAF BU, Maxwell Fld, Ala.
Lt. Col. W. S. Shoemaker, Ft. Belvoir, Va.,
to Mich. Col. Mining and Tech., Houghton,
Mich.

2nd Lt. F. L. Truman, Ft. Leonard Wood,
Mo., to ASF Tng C, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Maj. C. D. Brewer, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.,
to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1st Lt. F. E. LaCombe, Ft. Leonard Wood,
Mo., to ASF Tng C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

2nd Lt. K. L. Huston, Baltimore, Md., to
ASF Tng C, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Capt. W. L. Denton, March Fld, Calif., to
HQ 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Capt. W. R. Mazetis, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.,
to Engr Sch, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Maj. J. B. Foster, Jr., Ft. Belvoir, Va., to
Oklahoma A & M, Stillwater, Okla.

2nd Lt. H. C. Smith, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to
Manhattan Engr Dist, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Col. C. H. McNutt, Memphis, Tenn., to Sac-
ramento Engr Dist, Sacramento, Calif.

Lt. Col. L. M. Grant, Wash., D. C., to Engr

Repl Pool, ASF Tng C, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Lt. Col. C. R. Hill, Cp Beale, Calif., to ASF

Tng C, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Col. R. M. Edgar, Chicago, Ill., to HQ 5th

& C. Ft. Hayes, O.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. E. E. HUGHES, ACTG C OF O
2nd Lt. P. S. Sarnoff, Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md.

to Nansemond Ord Depot, Portsmouth, Va.
2nd Lt. F. F. Reichner, Jr., Cp Beale, Calif.,
to Ord Depot, Stockton, Calif.

Capt. J. P. Edwards, Atlanta, Ga., to Ord

Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Col. E. A. Smith, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to

OC of S. Wash., D. C.

Capt. W. L. Woodruff, Jr., Wash., D. C., to

MDW, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lt. R. C. Lockman, Aberdeen, Md., to

Utah Ord Depot, Ogden, Utah.

1st Lt. C. R. Mitchell, Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md.,

to HQ Fourth Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. J. Capuano, Cp Hood, Tex., to Ord

Depot, Ft. Crook, Neb.

2nd Lt. R. W. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill., to

HQ Fourth Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. L. E. Lewis, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to

Sp Serv Repl Pool, Cp Lee, Va.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. H. C. INGLES, CSO

Capt. W. Hupalo, Wash., D. C., to 9th Sv C,

San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. E. L. Powell, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 2d

Eng Sp Brig, Cp San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Capt. K. P. Cole, Cp Lockett, Calif., to Sig

C Repl Pool, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Maj. S. A. Stricklen, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to

ASF Tng C, Cp Crowder, Mo.

2nd Lt. I. Sokolow, Cp Beale, Calif., to ASF

Tng C, Cp Crowder, Mo.

1st Lt. A. Mason, Cp J. T. Knight, Calif., to

Det Army Com Sv Plant Eng Agency,

Phila., Pa.

Maj. J. W. Heatwole, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to

U. of Minn., Minneapolis.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. W. H. KASTEN, COF

Maj. E. R. Melton, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to

HQ 4th Sv C, Atlanta, Ga.

Lt. Col. J. B. York, Cp Chaffee, Ark., to ASF

Tng C, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Capt. L. R. Davison, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to

HQ 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Lt. Col. D. L. Mullaly, Ft. Benj. Harrison,

Ind., to HQ 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Capt. T. C. McNeese, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to

HQ 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

2nd Lt. A. I. Johnson, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to

HQ 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.

Lt. Col. M. Edelman, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to

HQ 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.

Maj. H. N. Gritton, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to

HQ 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Maj. W. H. Lord, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to

HQ 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

CHAPLAINS CORPS

MAJ. GEN. L. D. MILLER, COC

Capt. V. A. Lallement, Brooklyn, N. Y., to

HQ MDW, Wash., D. C.

Maj. H. O. Malone, New Orleans, La., to HQ

(Please turn to Next Page)

Army and Navy Journal

April 13, 1946

983



"He finally got a medal by lending the
Colonel his DYANSHINE"

IN ANY COUNTRY,
ANY CLIME

Never forget your



DYANSHINE

Liquid Shoe Polish

Dyanshine isn't recommended for
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ing" but you can bet your last pair
of socks that Liquid Dyanshine pays
off in sparkling long-lasting shines
... helps keep shoes soft and com-
fortable ... makes scuffs and
scratches less conspicuous. A scar-
city of imported ingredients that
give Dyanshine its extra quality
means that the supply is limited ...
so you'll want to follow the direc-
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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

5th Sv C, Ft Hayes, O.
Capt. D. S. Rose, New Orleans, La., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft Hayes, O.
Capt. M. W. Cox, New Orleans, La., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
Lt. Col. S. J. Reilly, New Orleans, La., to Hq 9th Sv C, Ft Douglas, Utah.
Capt. P. T. Nelson, Ft Mason, Calif., to Hq 9th Sv C, Ft Douglas, Utah.
Capt. W. G. Bruner, New Orleans, La., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft Hayes, Ohio.
Lt. Col. L. J. Beasley, Ft F. E. Warren, Wyo., to Hq 3rd Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Capt. G. V. Higgins, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Hq 3rd Sv C, Baltimore, Md.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. A. H. WITT, COCWS
Capt. C. L. George, Edgewood Arz, Md., to 26th Cml Mort Bn, Cp Campbell, Ky.
2nd Lt. R. S. Leighty, Baltimore, Md., to CIC Det, Memphis, Tenn.
Maj. R. H. Dymond, Edgewood, Md., to 86th Sml Mort Bn, Cp Campbell, Ky.
Capt. S. T. Bonds, Memphis, Tenn., to OCCWS, Wash., D. C.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

MAJ. GEN. E. H. LEAVEY, COT.
Col. S. H. Baker, New Orleans, La., to Hq 1st Trans Z, Boston, Mass.
Col. L. J. Hoffman, Ft. Eustis, Va., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
Maj. H. E. Creeper, Ft. Eustis, Va., to OCT, Wash., D. C.
Maj. C. W. Archer, Wash., D. C., to TC Bd, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Maj. T. L. Mullian, Ft. Eustis, Va., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maj. L. Kasprak, Ft. Eustis, Va., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

BRIG. GEN. B. M. BRYAN, PMG.
Capt. G. D. Williams, Cp Lockett, Calif., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Maj. P. M. Hart, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hq ASF, Wash., D. C.

CALVARY

Capt. W. R. Hall, Chicago, Ill., to Cav Sch, Ft. Riley, Kans.
Capt. J. M. Tully, San Antonio, Tex., to Hq AGF, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. C. H. Dunning, Ft. Knox, Ky., to Ashland SHS, Ashland, Ky.
Col. F. A. Allen, Jr., Ft. McPherson, Ga., to OC of S, Wash., D. C.
Col. G. I. Smith, Ft. Riley, Kans., to 7th Sv C, Ft. Riley, Kans.
1st Lt. D. B. Cullinan, Jr., Ft. Knox, Ky., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Capt. E. A. Schmid, Cp Bowie, Tex., to PARTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Lt. Col. H. E. Liebe, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Oregon SC, Corvallis, Ore.
1st Lt. C. E. Rishell, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Col. W. J. Eyerly, Wash., D. C., to 7th Sv C, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.
1st Lt. G. H. Johnson, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to MI Sv Lang Sch, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
1st Lt. F. L. Freeland, Baltimore, Md., to PARTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Lt. Col. H. H. Arnold, Jr., Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Mich. State Col. East Lansing, Mich.
1st Lt. J. E. Harris, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to MI Sv Lang Sch, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Col. S. Bacon, Cp Pickett, Va., to 2d Sv C, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.
Capt. F. C. Goodwin, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Yale U, New Haven, Conn.
Col. F. A. March, Wash., D. C., to Ohio SU, Columbus, O.
1st Lt. M. C. Broach, Barksdale Fld, La., to FARTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Col. J. M. Neville, Ft. Jay, N. Y., to FARTC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Col. H. Harding, Wash., D. C., to Duquesne Univ, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Col. J. B. Murphy, Cp Crowder, Mo., to OC of S, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. B. J. Baumann, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to 2d Sv C, WDPC, Ft. Dix, N. J.
Capt. D. L. Jellum, Ft. Knox, Ky., to Detroit HS, Detroit, Mich.

INFANTRY

Capt. J. G. Taylor, Wash., D. C., to Inf RTC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Maj. E. Cook, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Owensboro HS, Owensboro, Ky.
Lt. Col. J. T. Willis, Tuscaloosa, Ala., to NGB, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. J. G. Wheeler, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to MI Sv Lang Sch, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
2nd Lt. J. R. Hill, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to 5th Sv C, Indianapolis, Ind.
Capt. P. L. Kelley, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to Hq 6th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
1st Lt. P. B. Dwyer, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to 2d Sv C, New York, N. Y.
Col. R. D. Graves, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Ga. MC, Millidgeville, Ga.
Lt. Col. A. N. Ward, Jr., Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Fulton Co HS, Atlanta, Ga.
Lt. Col. J. R. Smoak, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to High Schools, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Capt. W. O. Denham, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to

Gettysburg Col. Gettysburg, Pa.
Capt. M. J. McGaughey, Jr., Cp Butner, N. C., to 8 U of Is, Iowa City, Ia.
Capt. T. E. Chegin, Staunton, Va., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
Capt. J. O. Shoemaker, Cp Campbell, Ky., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. J. H. Niebur, Ft. Ord, Calif., to 7th Sv C, Norfolk, Nebr.
Capt. W. B. Fulton, Cp Beale, Calif., to Hq Sixth Army, San Francisco, Calif.
2nd Lt. R. Howard, Baltimore, Md., to CIC Det, Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. C. D. Heard, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to 8th Sv C, Houston, Tex.
2nd Lt. L. L. Brown, Baltimore, Md., to CIC Det, Cp Hood, Tex.
Col. E. F. Borsuk, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
Col. K. E. Henion, Wash., D. C., to U of Mich, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Col. L. Zuppman, Indiantown Gp Mil Res, Pa., to ASF Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.
Maj. J. E. Muir, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Inf RTC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
1st Lt. J. Axsmith, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to Hq 8d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Lt. Col. J. A. Brown, San Francisco, Calif., to Inf RTC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.
Lt. Col. R. W. Kane, Birmingham, Ala., to Pa. Mil Col, Chester, Pa.
Capt. W. H. Pietch, Jr., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
Col. R. B. Ransom, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Lt. Col. W. L. Blanchard, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to New Hanover HS, Wilmington, N. C.
Maj. J. F. Beck, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
Lt. Col. B. B. Smith, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.
Capt. R. L. Crist, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. V. S. Adkins, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to ASF Pers Repi Depot, Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Capt. C. E. Page, Van Nuys, Calif., to Sp Serv Repi Pool, Cp Lee, Va.
Maj. A. A. Conrad, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Rtg Sv, New York, N. Y.
Capt. C. C. Helena, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.

Capt. M. P. Davidson, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. J. M. Wilson, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to 9th Sv C, Salt Lake City, Utah.
1st Lt. J. F. Phillips, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.

Capt. C. E. Wordley, Cp Roberts, Calif., to Hq 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
Capt. F. M. Paxton, Cp J. T. Robinson, Ark., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.

AIR CORPS

Capt. B. S. Hartwell, Pinecants AA Fld, Fla., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.
Maj. A. Lieberman, Mitchel Fld, N. Y., to OASW, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. H. F. Kellems, Long Beach AA Fld, Calif., to OC of S, Wash., D. C.
Capt. J. A. Robertson, Wright Field, O., to ASF Tng C, Cp Crowder, Mo.

Capt. H. F. Weed, Indiantown Gp Mil Res, Pa., to 2000th AAF BU, Barksdale Fld, La.
1st Lt. R. H. Tyler, Morrison Fld, Fla., to 4th Sv C, Raleigh, N. C.

Capt. R. A. Brock, McClellan Fld, Calif., to 6th Sv C WDPC, Cp McCoy, Wis.
Col. C. K. Moore, Wash., D. C., to 4020th AAF BU, Wright Fld, O.

Capt. K. C. Beverly, Westover Fld, Mass., to 5th Sv C, Cp Campbell, Ky.
Maj. E. G. Schles, Cp Lee, Va., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.

1st Lt. H. B. Walker, Williams Fld, Ariz., to Manhattan Engr Dist, with sta. Santa Fe, N. M.

Capt. J. W. Whitehead, Freeman Fld, Ind., to Army Rtg Fld, Kokomo, Ind.
Capt. H. R. Eckmann, Spokane AA Fld, Wash., to Newton D. Baker GH, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Capt. R. E. Lindsey, Fairfield-Suisun AA Fld, Calif., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. J. S. Barlow, Cp Shelby, Miss., to 4th Sv C, Jackson, Miss.

Capt. H. L. Williams, Tinker Fld, Okla., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. M. W. Reed, Amarillo AA Fld, Tex., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

Maj. G. G. Wolfe, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to Dept. State, Wash., D. C.
Capt. G. S. Kilpatrick, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.

Capt. E. H. Melvin, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Maj. H. H. Chalfont, Ellington Fld, Tex., to MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Capt. F. C. Gibler, Moody Fld, Ga., to 5th Sv C, Cp Campbell, Ky.

1st Lt. F. J. Dorman, Hill Fld, Utah, to 5th Sv C, Cincinnati, O.
Capt. W. M. Sheets, Cp Pinedale, Calif., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

2nd Lt. E. L. Pirtle, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to 8th Sv C WDPC, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Capt. J. T. White, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

Capt. H. A. Kincaid, San Antonio, Tex., to Brooke AMC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Capt. T. H. Jones, Jr., Coral Gables, Fla., to 200th AAF BU, Colo. Spgs, Colo.

Capt. E. N. Lahti, San Bernardino AA Fld, Calif., to 5th Sv C, Charleston, W. Va.
Capt. F. B. Terry, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to

Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Capt. J. M. Holt, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. L. A. Jackson, Kearns, Utah, to 6th Sv C WDPC, Cp McCoy, Wis.

Capt. L. B. Schidler, Connellsburg, Pa., to N. D. Baker GH, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Capt. W. F. Felgner, Fairfield-Suisun AA Fld, Calif., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. E. Sullivan, Bedford AA Fld, Mass., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

Capt. R. P. Coleman, Lincoln AA Fld, Neb., to ASF Depot, Lathrop, Calif.
Capt. F. E. Raffensperger, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.
Capt. O. Kelly, Rapid City, S. D., to 2d Sv C Gp Det No. 1, Cp Kilmer, N. J.

Capt. J. C. Latimer, Sedalia AA Fld, Mo., to Sp Serv Repi Pool, Cp Lee, Va.
Maj. A. O. Roberts, Hill Fld, Utah, to Sig C Repi Pool, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
Capt. R. R. Frazer, Walla Walla AA Fld, Wash., to Pine Bluff Ars, Ark.

Col. E. H. DeFord, Louisville, Ky., to Hq Strategic Air Comd., Boiling Fld, D. C.
1st Lt. C. H. Livingston, Ellington Fld, Tex., to Army Security Agency, Arlington, Va.

Col. J. M. McCullough, Greensboro, N. C., to 4121st AAF Base Unit, Kelly Fld, Tex.
1st Lt. E. C. Maxam, San Antonio, Tex., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Capt. J. O. Burke, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to Erie Ord Depot, Larcarne, Ohio.
Capt. H. S. Baker, Randolph Fld, Tex., to Stockton Ord Depot, Stockton, Calif.
Maj. C. E. Turner, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Wash., D. C.

Capt. H. W. Queen, Grand Island AA Fld, Neb., to TAG Sch, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Capt. W. D. Himes, Springfield, Ill., to ASF Tng C, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Capt. J. S. Harrison, Sheppard Fld, Tex., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.

Maj. J. L. Cook, Miami, Fla., to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Capt. O. M. Thomas, Wash., D. C., to AAA Repi Pool, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Maj. C. H. Goodrick, Ft. Riley, Kans., to 8th Sv C WDPC, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Lt. Col. J. H. McCann, Jr., Ft. Bliss, Tex., to VPI, Blacksburg, Va.

1st Lt. D. A. Klein, Baltimore, Md., to Manhattan Engr Dist, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Capt. W. H. Fischer, Wash., D. C., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. O. M. Plant, Ft. Sill, Okla., to U. of Calif, Berkeley, Calif.
Lt. Col. C. F. Wilson, El Paso, Tex., to AAA Sch, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

E. R. Kirkland, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
G. M. McHugh, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Hq AGF, Wash., D. C.

W. R. Thorne, Jr., Indiantown Gp Mil Res, Pa., to NYPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. M. Baker, New York, N. Y., to ODB, Newark, N. J.

C. B. Gray, Cp Swift, Tex., to ASF Depot, Columbus, O.

F. G. Lieb, Cp Lockett, Calif., to ASF Tng C, Ft. Benj Harrison, Ind.

B. Gross, Brooklyn, N. Y., to QM Board, Cp Lee, Va.

J. T. Cunningham, Robins Fld, Ga., to 27th Hq & Hq Det, Sp Troops, First Army, Ft Bragg, N. C.

E. R. Kirkland, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to PMG Sch, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

R. H. Harper, New Orleans, La., to ASF Tng C, Ft. Eustis, Va.

C. W. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y., to ASF Tng C, Ft. Eustis, Va.

C. Spontak, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.

WARRANT OFFICERS (JG)

F. L. Gilbert, Indiantown Gp Mil Res, Pa., to ASF Tng C, Cp Lee, Va.

J. J. Zavilick, Wash., D. C., to MDW, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

C. Bright, Cp Polk, La., to 2532nd AAF BU, Randolph Fld, Tex.

W. N. Wiggs, New Orleans, La., to Brooke AMC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

P. Anderson, Newark, N. J., to 3d Sv C, Fin Office, Philadelphia.

A. S. Krause, Ogden, Utah, to AG Peol SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.

RETIRING

Col. C. Collins, Inf.

Col. H. B. Keen, IGD

Col. H. R. Odell, FA, stat age.

Col. G. Kirksey (Lt. Col.) AC, as Col. stat age.

Col. J. L. Graves (Lt. Col.) FA, as Lt. Col. upon own app.

Col. T. W. Jones (Lt. Col.) QMC, as Col. upon own app.

Col. C. G. Pearcey, AC.

Col. L. L. Connett, CMP.

Col. J. P. Crehan, FA, rev to retd status.

2nd Lt. M. O. Johnson, ANC.

1st Lt. H. M. DeVries, ANC.

1st Lt. H. M. Rasmussen, ANC.

1st Lt. K. O. Taylor, ANC.

1st Lt. L. A. White, ANC.

1st Lt. F. E. Kusnik, ANC.

2nd Lt. L. E. Moran, PT, p.d.

Lt. Col. C. LeR. Taylor, AC.

Col. R. H. Bacon, FA.

Col. A. D. Chipman, CAC.

Col. J. F. Cottrell, CAC, rev to retd status.

Col. V. L. Padgett (Maj.) Cav., rev to retd status.

Col. A. D. Cameron (Lt. Col.) Inf., as Col. upon own app.

Col. F. P. Strome, MC, rev to retd status.

Col. E. M. Burnett, Cav.

Col. C. E. Haswell (Capt. Inf.) Sig C, rev to retd status.

Col. F. R. Waltz, Inf.

Col. C. S. Reed (Lt. Col.) OD, as Col. upon own app.

Col. A. S. Levinsohn, QMC.

Lt. Col. M. O'Neal, ANC.

Lt. Col. D. W. Quinn, III, Inf.

RESIGNED

Capt. P. W. Riddleberger (1st Lt.) Inf.

Maj. C. S. Huntington (Capt.) MC.

Capt. G. Sharpe, MC.

CHANGE OF NAME

Lt. Col. Bruce Aitchison, GSC, to Clyde Bruce Aitchison, Jr.

Capt. Kate Ron, ANC, to Kate R. Shearer.

1st Lt. Sidney Safenowitz, AC, to Sidney Safford.

2nd Lt. Dorothy Dickson, MDD, to Dorothy Dickson Hutchinson.

2nd Lt. Marian Farley Loops.

2nd Lt. Bernice V. Johnson, to Bernice Johnson Spradlin.

Col. Lt. Rastus Adolph Taylor, CAC, to Roy A. Alford.

1st Lt. Josephine V. Logan, MDD, to Josephine Logan Dorria.

1st Lt. Howard E. Postulski, AC, to Howard Edward Post.

1st Lt. Morris Sonnenberg, Inf., to Murray P. Sonnenberg.

FO Herman Sasalsky, AC, to Herman Sandra.

WO (jg) Samuel Cohen, USA, to Robert Samuel Carlen.

ENLISTED MEN RETIRED

M. Sgt. B. Resnick, AAF.

1st Sgt. R. J. Antinone.

B. Sgt. E. F. Cobb, Inf.

Sgt. E. Balligass.

Sgt. P. Alcers.

1st Sgt. J. R. Barnes.

M. Sgt. I. A. Redditt, AAF.

M. Sgt. H. Royalty, AAF.

Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 981)

C, to Wash., D. C.
William G. Robb from San Diego, to Atlantic Fleet.
Robert F. Steidtmann to Cp Lejeune, N. C.
James W. Norris from Wash., D. C., to home to await retirement.
Ellsworth N. Murray from Marine Corps Hdqs., Wash., D. C., to Navy Med. Review Board, same city.
Gordon E. Hendricks from Marine Wing Serv. Squad. Four to Cherry Point, N. C.
Kenneth A. Jorgensen from Wash., D. C., to Chicago, Ill.
William H. Doolen from Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing to Glenview, Ill.
Edwin D. Partridge from Seventh Field Depot to San Diego.
Louis G. Monville's orders to San Diego have been revoked.
Peter A. McDonald's orders to Dallas, Tex., have been revoked.
Martin Fenton from Brooklyn, N. Y., to home to await relief from active duty.
Joe B. Mauldin from Wash., D. C., home to be relieved of active duty.
Darrel L. Cool from Sixth Division to Dept. of the Pacific.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 981)

Thomas A. Esling, (D), to Com-11, San Diego, Calif., for separation.
Morgan S. Fitzwilliam, CEC, to Sep. Cent., Wash., D. C., for separation.
Omer A. Kneeland to Naval Ord. Plant, Louisville, Ky.
Charles L. Lee to nearest Fleet Air Comd., temp. duty pending assignment.
Harry A. Simms to Staff—ComServPac.
William D. F. Stagner, DC, to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.
Charles A. Thorwall, DM, to Com-12, San Fran., Calif., temp. duty pending assignment.
Frederick M. Trapnell to Nav. Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md.
Thomas P. Wilson to Pers. Officer, NATTC, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.
Ernest E. Wolcott, SC2, to Nav. Operas., Navy Dept., temp. duty pending assignment.

Commanders

Hugh R. Adams, DM, to nearest Nav. Dist. for separation.
William F. Bringle to CO, Fighter Sq. 17.
James S. E. Brown, (D), to Staff—Amphibious Forces, Atlantic.
Irvin H. H. Cammann, (D), to Comdr., Fleet Trg. Grp., Charleston, S. C., add. duty

as CO, Fleet Trg. Cent., Charleston, S. C.
James W. Daniel, (D), to Com-6, Charleston, S. C., for duty in conn. Naval Reserve.
John F. Dreyer, MC, to Acceptance of resignation from USNR.

Dana D. Goldthwaite, MC, to Nav. Hosp., Alea, T. H., Com-14, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Mann Hamm to Harvard Univ. for duty in conn. with NROTC, add. duty NTS, (Communications), Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Robert L. Jackson to 1st Lt. and Damage Control Officer, USS Bremerton, CA 130.
Maurice Kaufman, (A1), to Nav. Ops. Ord. Test. Sta., Chincoteague, Va.

Herbert E. Lebaron, DL, to Staff—Asst. Operas. Officer, ServPac.

John A. Leonard to USNA, Annapolis, Md.

Harry B. MacLeod, (D), to CO, USS Hesperia, AKS 13.

David H. McClintock to Nav. Operas., Navy Dept.

Francis T. O'Leary, CHC, to SubBase, New London, Conn.

Kenton A. Owens to nearest Nav. Dist., temp. duty pending assignment.

Robert A. Pritchard, Jr., (D), to nearest Nav. Dist., for separation.

Frank R. Putnam, DE, to CO, USS Sarfield, DD 837.

John D. Reese, Jr., to BuOrd, Navy Dept.
Lewis Reese, (S), to Sep. Cent., Wash., D. C., for separation.

Charles A. Sand, MC, to Hdqs. Dispensary, Com-11, San Diego, Calif.

Max Trumper, HS, to Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S. C.

John G. Urquhart to BuPers., Navy Dept., temp. duty pending assignment.

John Wall, SO, to Nav. Operas., Navy Dept.

Richmond L. Watson, (SO4), to Sep. Cent., Wash., D. C., for separation.

9 April 1946

Rear Admiral

Harold W. Smith, MC, (Ret.), to proceed home; relieved act. duty.

Captains

Charles L. Carpenter to CO, USS Burleson, APA 67.

Luther F. Gerhart, CHC, to NTC, San Diego, Calif.

Walter W. Homaker, SC, to NSD, NavBase, Norfolk, Va.

Blaine Hunter, SC, to proceed home; relieved act. duty.

Lafayette J. Jones to Nav. Operas., Navy Dept.

Henry M. Marshall to Nav. Shipyard, San Fran., Calif.

Samuel G. Mitchell to CO, CASU-2.

Robert B. Simons to BuPers., Navy Dept.,

temp. duty pending assignment.

Commanders

James M. Bridges, SOS, to Sep. Cent., Wash., D. C., for separation.

Willard L. Doyle, DL, to Staff—Legal Officer, New York Group 16th Fleet.

James B. Green, SO, to Sep. Cent., Wash., D. C., for separation.

Lawrence V. Hallberg, SC, to nearest Nav. Dist., temp. duty pending assignment.

Carl M. Jordan, SC, to Asst. Supply Officer, Norfolk Nav. Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va.

Joseph T. O'Callahan, CHC, to BuPers., Navy Dept.

Charles A. O'Neill, CHC, to USS Franklin D. Roosevelt, CVB 42.

Laro C. Peterson, (Ret.), to proceed home; relieved act. duty.

Simon E. Ramey to CO, USS Cowell, DD 547.

Paul E. Steiner, MCS, to Nav. Hosp., NTC, Great Lakes, Ill.

Peter H. Walton, (A), to Sep. Cent., Wash., D. C., for separation.

E. J. Youngjohns, Jr., (D), to nearest Nav. Dist., temp. duty pending assignment.

10 April 1946

Rear Admirals

Archie A. Antrim, (SC), to Supply and Logistics Officer, ServPac,—add duty as Supply Officer PacFlt.

Peter K. Fischer, to WesSeAFron, San Francisco, Calif.

Captains

Samuel C. Anderson, to Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air, Chungking, China.

Theodore C. Aylward, to 16th Fleet.

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Army and Navy Journal

April 13, 1946

985

Samuel M. Bailey, to Com-7, Miami, Fla. temp. duty pending assignment.

Miltimore W. Brush, to BuPers, temp. duty pending assignment.

Bailey Connally, to Com-3, New York, N. Y. temp. duty pending assignment.

Thomas V. Cooper, to Add duty Asst Chief of Staff for Personnel, Com-4, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clarence E. Cortner, to BuPers, Navy Dept. temp. duty pending assignment.

John C. Daniel, to CO, USS Eldorado, AGC 11.

Carl M. Dumbauld, (MC), to XO, NavHosp, Chelsea, Mass.

Frederick Funke, Jr., O-in-C, Naval Air Reserve Training Unit, NAS, Anacostia, D. C.

Henry T. Hodgeskin, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Miles H. B. Hubbard, to BuOrd, Navy Dept.

Louis H. Hunte, to Asst Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Moscow, Russia.

(Please turn to page 988)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The first of a great many barriers blocking the world's slow return toward peace of a sort is finally being approached in a more determined manner. Secretary of State Byrnes has invited Britain, France and Soviet Russia to participate with him in a conference of the Big Four's foreign ministers in Paris on 25 April, to start accomplishing what their deputies' prolonged London conference has totally failed to do, and without which the larger peace conference which once was hopefully scheduled for 1 May obviously could not assemble with any profit. For weeks the deputies have been undertaking a draft of treaties but with the exception of that which could restore Finland to the family of nations (and in which Britain and Russia were the only nations conferring) progress in the drafts has been negligible. The settlement of Italy's status, which has been longer in debate than any of the others', has made no headway owing to the large demands of Yugoslavia. Those conference demands, incidentally, have been emphasized by lively troop demonstrations by considerable Yugoslav forces in the direction of Trieste, so lively that in the past week there had to be plain words from Lt. Gen. William D. Morgan, the present Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater. His thus-far-and-no-further remarks were supported on the local scene by only two Allied divisions, but were made more impressive by common knowledge that a carrier force now in the Mediterranean could be moved into the upper Adriatic at need. Even so, the situation around Trieste is uneasy, and gives us a reminder that at the close of the other war the Allies' peace settlement of that era was greatly disturbed by the D'Annunzio exploit in nearby Fiume. That was a different sort of business, for Italy was on the dominating end in those days, yet it is worth remembering today as the first interruption to the 1919 victors' plans for an orderly world settlement, and an interruption whose influence was to go cannonading down through Mussolini and into World War II. While Yugoslav intransigence has blocked all progress toward an Italian peace, the deputies have made little better progress toward a peace with Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and a factor in this has been inflexibility on the part of the Russian deputy participating in the discussion. It is this circumstance which led to Secretary Byrnes' proposal for the 25 April meeting, for it had become clear that the Russian deputy was not authorized to alter his views in any respect and that adjustment could be expected only from high authority, if at all. With Mr. Molotov present on 25 April, as indicated, along with Messrs. Bevin, Bidault and Byrnes, there is more hope of a composition of differences upon a basis tolerable to all. There is still a chasm between our views and those of the French upon the new set-up for Germany, particularly upon the proposed internationalizing of the Ruhr, but the coming conference on secretarial level may attain progress even on this issue.

The Turks have made a good deal of USS Missouri's brief visit to the Bosphorus, which is not surprising, although neither Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt, who went aboard for the battleship's tour of the eastern Mediterranean, nor anyone else in authority has breathed a suggestion that the voyage was for any purpose other than the ceremonial transportation of the body of Turkey's late ambassador.

In nearby Greece, the long-range results of the recent election which returned a large majority for the Populist (Royalist) party are still unpredictable. Much will depend upon the late regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, whose automatic resignation was promptly accepted by the absentee King but who then was asked to remain in office for a time. There is common agreement that it would be a political error to have the new and certainly royalist government organized with a strong royalist operating as temporary regent during the transition, and there is a feeling that it would have been sounder for the King to continue the highly respected archbishop in office without interruption, until the new government is ready to function.

In Germany General McNarney has soberly reported on the major factors in an adverse situation throughout the American zone. He mentions in particular the progressive depletion of German raw materials and supplies, the scant local improvement in transportation, the diminishing food, the decreasing popular confidence in currency, and consequent increase in hoarding. The realities in shattered central Europe are bad, and General McNarney's intimation is that the prospects are worse.

Japan began voting for members of the new Diet during the week, as arranged by General MacArthur. Election day was preceded by a number of Communist demonstrations in Tokyo, including a visit to Premier Shidehara which wound up with a rough jostling of the minister by his visitors. American observers, however, judge the leftist supporters to be more vocal than numerous and predict return of a dominantly conservative Diet in the first Japanese "free" election in years. How satisfactory such a Diet will be to the Allied commissioners (who sought a postponement of election which General MacArthur declined to grant) will have to be seen. For that matter, the American commander himself has given assurance that if the new Diet does not work effectively he can always call another election; the hope is that it will work, and reduce somewhat the American administration's present large anxieties.

Across the water in China, the expected difficulties in carrying out the Nationalist-Communist compact have developed, and with both General Marshall and now Lieutenant General Wedemeyer in this country a great deal of responsibility has fallen upon Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem Jr., General Marshall's deputy. The trouble started on the usual pattern, with local Chinese authorities (in Manchuria) declining to accept pacification orders at long range, and with the American-Nationalist-Communist "team" of pacifiers blocked from completing their voyage by a blown-out bridge. (The "team," it will be remembered, carries a considerable personnel with trucks and jeeps, and suffers as much as any such wheeled expedition from an impassable roadblock). In the meantime the Communist spokesman Chou En-lai and Nationalist General Cheu Cheng again disagreed, and a Yenan Communist group initiated a new and vigorous proclamation attack upon Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, which is a long way out of line with the compact. It is interesting to note that this proclamation has been circulated in Chungking, the Nationalist headquarters, demonstrating once more Chiang's apparently genuine toleration of enemy propaganda, as a test of his free-press views. It is a tolerance which, in reverse, travelers do not find in Communist Yenan. The important test of the compact which General Marshall engineered, and which it now is our difficult task to continue functioning, will be in Manchuria, and particularly in the important cities from which the Soviet troops are moving out, and into which Chinese troops of one faction or the other will immediately be moving in. If those in-moving troops do not recognize Chiang's authority, future difficulties and a renewal of General Marshall's stoutest endeavors are easy to forecast.

Our State Department has answered a Russian request that we drop prosecu-

tion of Soviet Lieutenant Redin, charged with espionage, with explanation that under American law these matters are the concern of the Department of Justice and the appropriate Grand Jury, not of the State Department. There is the usual assurance of a fair trial. The singular fact is that Lieutenant Redin did not enjoy diplomatic immunity.

Retirement of Former Enlisted Men—Considerable support is marshalling for that provision of the War Department's bill which would provide that enlisted men who have served as commissioned officers during the war, shall, when they become eligible for retirement, be retired with the grade and pay of the highest rank in which they served satisfactorily. Representative May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week that he is heartily in favor of thus taking care of the enlisted men who served their country so well during the war. Also voicing approval of the provision to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL were Representatives Sparkman, Brooks, and Andrews, all strong and active members of the House Military Committee.

It cannot be denied that there will be some opposition. Representative Thomason was inclined to believe that the cost would mitigate against its enactment, while Representative Harness was frank that he does not favor it at this time. However, in view of the fact that the same provision already has been enacted into law for the Navy and that former Navy enlisted men are now being retired with the rank and pay of their temporary commissions, it is generally considered that the provision for the Army has a better than even chance of enactment.

The Navy Budget—The House appropriations subcommittee has completed its study on the 1947 Navy budget, and its report was adopted as a matter of routine by the House committee. The budget will not be brought to the floor, however, until May. One reason, suggested by those familiar with present procedures, is that the President's reaction to the new Navy personnel bill is awaited. As reported elsewhere in this issue, a compromise of both houses authorizes a maximum of 35,000 line officers, at the President's discretion, for the post-war Navy. This is well above the President's views that would have put the top limit at 23,760.

Naval Bases—Vice Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the Fifth Fleet, announced on his arrival in Los Angeles harbor that it will be the home port for major units of the Pacific fleet based on the west coast. Construction is proceeding there on the breakwater and piers, which will shelter one of the world's largest man-made harbors. Admiral Sherman's force will comprise five to six carriers, two battleships, eight cruisers, 36 destroyers, and submarines and auxiliaries. Small craft will be based at San Diego.

The Seventh Fleet base will move next month from Shanghai to Tsingtao in what the Navy describes as a "return to pre-war standards." The Asiatic Fleet once used Tsingtao as a summer base. A Naval Advisory Group will be created to assist the Chinese.

Annapolis—Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, superintendent, greeted the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy this week with a request for more space, and suggested that with the acquisition of adjoining land—presumably St. John's college—as many as 7,500 midshipmen might be accommodated at the Academy. Present average is 3,000. A new auditorium and fieldhouse are necessary, he said, and if more land is acquired, it would be useful for laboratories, classrooms, storerooms, shops and offices that are also needed.

Admiral Fitch pointed to surveys that show that a site adapted to the operation of land planes exists within five miles of the Academy.

The Naval Academy submitted a clause in its 1946 contract for the Baltimore Municipal Stadium, banning professional football games on Sundays following Navy games, and prohibiting use of the stadium for five days prior to Navy events. The Baltimore Park Commissioners balked, and the Academy withdrew its request. Three Academy games are scheduled there this fall.

Naval Personnel—Regular Navy first enlistments, changeovers to the Regular Navy by reservists and inductees, reenlistments and extensions totalled 189,905 from the surrender of Japan through 31 March. During the period 25-31 March there were 4,141 first enlistments in the Regular Navy at recruiting stations, 162 Filipino enlistments outside the United States, 334 changed to USN from USNR and USNI status, and 256 reenlisted and extended.

The Navy, in the same announcement, points out that to ensure continuation of family allowances for the full period of enlistment, men who intend to reenlist must do so before 1 July.

Temporary USN officers, Ensign and above of the line and staff corps, whose permanent status is enlisted were directed to submit by 15 April via their Commanding Officers a statement of their desire to remain on active duty in commissioned status until 1 July 1947 or longer, or their intention to retire, transfer to the Fleet Reserve, revert to enlisted status, or separate from the service.

Naval Aviation—The Navy announced in London that it had bought American patents for the Handley Page slotted airplane wing, an automatic safety device that helps prevent airplane stalls from developing into spins, and makes recovery easier.

Lockheed will complete a double-decker flying boat this Summer capable of hauling 175 troops at 300 miles an hour. The air transport will be called the Constitution, and will have a wing span of 200 feet, over-all length of 155 feet, and weight of approximately 180,000 pounds.

Notes on Ships—Navy minesweepers have completed the biggest minesweeping job in history, and are now homeward bound from waters adjacent to Japan. Approximately 35,000 men on 350 ships are expected to arrive soon on the west coast, and most of the small wooden sweeps will be decommissioned. Under Capt. W. R. Lund, USN, the fleet of minesweepers cleared more than 60,000 mines and covered an area larger than in 1919, while losing only one ship, the USS Minivet, a 220-foot steel-hulled vessel of the Raven class. The clearing of mines in the North Sea lasted 11 months and was a project joined in by 26 countries. Vice Admiral Alex Sharpe, once ComServLant and more recently ComMinePac, has been ordered home for retirement.

The USS Helena, heavy cruiser, left her base at Gibraltar recently with the destroyers Cone and Glennon to pay courtesy visits to seven ports in England this month, according to a 12th Fleet announcement. The Eighth Fleet commander, Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, will make a brief courtesy visit in Trinidad.

The North Carolina celebrated her fifth anniversary in commission on 9 April.

in ceremonies in the Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn.

Nearly 7,000 ships of the Navy, ranging in size from PT boats to battleships, were lifted out of the water in combat zones for reconditioning and repair of battle damage in the last year of the war. The floating drydocks, totalling 77, saved inestimable time that would otherwise have been spent in transit to and from the States or Pearl Harbor, and also eliminated overload that would have resulted at those bases. In addition, 19 floating drydocks in continental ports docked another 1,349 ships, to raise the total to 8,206 ships serviced by floating drydocks at home and abroad.

The USS Harder established a record of five Japanese destroyers sunk in five days while on her fifth patrol in June, 1944. The Harder was lost on her sixth war patrol, in August, 1944, after being credited with sinking 78,000 tons of Japanese shipping and damaging another 33,500 tons. One of her best-known exploits was the rescue of a Navy flyer from the Island of Woleai in the face of heavy Jap fire.

"General of the Marines"—The Senate Military Subcommittee on unification legislation embodies a thought in its proposed bill upon which immediate action should be taken. The committee provides for the establishment of the rank and title of "General of the Marines" as the equivalent of the "General of the Army" and "Fleet Admiral" grades distributed in the Army and Navy. The provision is carried in that section providing for a "Chief of Staff of Common Defense" and suggests that the new title be given to a Marine Officer if such should hold the proposed job.

Regardless of the action on the unification bill, the proposed rank should be set up for the Marine Corps. It should be bestowed first upon General A. A. Vandegrift, who so ably led the Marines at Guadalcanal and subsequently commanded the Corps for the rest of the war.

National Guard—The State of Iowa has tentatively accepted the allotments of National Guard troops, subject to certain reservations. Governor Robert D. Blue, in a letter 1 April to Maj. Gen. Butler D. Miltonberger, chief of the National Guard Bureau, said that if his state is to maintain units of the National Guard as set forth in the allocation it will necessitate the organization of at least 15 additional units within the state together with the necessity of providing additional armory facilities. It will mean too, he said, that many of the present armories will need to be enlarged and remodelled to adequately take care of new types of units. It is felt that if the state formally accepts the allocation of troops made to it there must be a definite program on the part of the Federal Government to contribute its equitable share of construction and for maintenance of the required facilities. The military department of the State of Iowa has brought into being a committee on organization composed of officers of the Iowa National Guard who have returned from Federal service who have had a wide and varied experience during the war. This committee is now at work, and it is anticipated that it will be ready to submit an initial report on or about 15 May.

California, as reported in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* last week, has also accepted with reservations. Governor Earl Warren, in his letter to the National Guard Bureau, points out that it must be recognized that there are necessarily certain definite limitations to the State's ability to accept the full proposal. Consideration must be given to the matter of voluntary recruitment and to the expenses of training, housing and maintenance, as well as to the internal security requirements of the state. In addition to details listed last week, Governor Warren has requested the following priorities for the activation of units: 1st priority—State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; 40th Infantry Division, 159th Infantry Combat Team, Air Corps (less AW Control, AA (less AW Bns.), Cavalry Reconnaissance Gp Hq and Hq Trp and Cavalry Recon Sqdns Mecz (2), AGF Bands (2) 2nd Priority: Tank Bn, Engr Combat Grp Hq and Hq Co, Engr Combat Bns (2), Engr Co Treadway Br, Engr Co Hv Pontoon Br, FA Group Hq and Hq Btry MTZ, FA Corps Hq and Hq Btry MTZ, FA Bn (155mm Gun SP), FA Bn (155mm Gun Trac Dr), FA Bn Obs. 3rd Priority: Chemical Mortar Bn, Ord Depot Co, Ord Evac Co, Ord Med Maint Co, Med Bu Hq and Hq Del, Med Clearing Co Sep, Med Col Co Sep, Med Motor Amb Co Sep. Activation of units in the first priority may be started promptly upon the allocation of the units to the state.

Col. Curtis D. O'Sullivan, regimental commander of the 7th Division's 184th Infantry Regiment during World War II and chief of staff of California's 40th Division, was last week appointed Adjutant General of California by Governor Earl Warren. Colonel O'Sullivan is expected to assume his duties this month succeeding Brig. Gen. Victor R. Hansen, present Adjutant General, who asked to be released to resume his private law practice in Los Angeles.

Col. Louis G. Bumen, QMC; Lt. Col. Phil L. Rouse, QMC; Lt. Col. James T. Willis, Inf.; Lt. Col. George A. Morgan, OD, and Capt. Albert A. Worrell, AC, have been detailed for duty in the National Guard Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Marine Corps—The retirement of Marine Corps Brigadier Generals whose services can no longer be fully utilized was considered 8 April by a board composed of Marine and Navy officers, headed by Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith. This is the second board to convene on discussion of the retirement of general officers. The first met 26 March to consider the retirement of Major Generals, and another is scheduled to meet later this month to consider all other ranks.

Former Marines have formed an organization in Los Angeles whose function is to provide "ex-Marine guards" for business establishments. The manpower shortage forced the admission of others than Marine discharges, but all are trained in elementary Marine Corps guard duties and in police work, and wear uniforms similar to Marine uniforms.

Major General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., is now in Norfolk in his new headquarters in command of the Marine Corps amphibious forces of the Atlantic Fleet. This is one of three such divisions planned, the others being assigned to the west coast and the Pacific. General Shepherd will command a group corresponding to one that was important on the west coast during the war in training amphibious assault forces.

The Marine Base at Quantico expected to have on display soon four swords with historical backgrounds. One is a sword owned by Lt. Col. Franklin Wharton, second Commandant of the Marine Corps (1804-1818) which was given to the Corps by a great grandson who is now a private first class in the Pacific. Another is the O'Bannon Sword, presented to Lt. Presley O'Bannon by the State of Virginia for the assault and conquest of Derne, North Africa, in 1805. A third is the sword presented to Maj. L. W. T. Waller by the citizens of Norfolk for service in the Philippines and China from 1890 to 1902. One Japanese sword, which was surrendered by Lt. Gen. Ginnosuke Uchida, commanding general of the Japanese army in the Tientsin area, is also on display. It had been surrendered to Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey in command of the Third Amphibious Corps, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

Calendar Of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 1963. To authorize additional permanent professors of the United States Military Academy. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S. 1967. Authorizing permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps. Conference report agreed to by House.

H. R. 5644. To facilitate voting by members of the armed forces and certain others absent from the place of their residence, and to amend Public Law 712, 77th Congress, as amended. To President.

S. 473. Relating to pay and allowances of officers of the retired list of the Regular Navy and Coast Guard performing active duty in the rank of rear admiral. Signed by President. Conference report agreed to by House and Senate.

S. 1917. To enact certain provisions now included in the Naval Appropriation Act. Reported, amended, by Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1739. To reimburse certain Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at various Navy shore installations. Signed by President.

S. 1357. To increase by \$50 the pay of certain personnel of the military and naval forces while on sea duty or duty beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S. 1800. To amend the Pay Readjustment Act, as amended, so as to provide an increase of 20 per cent. Reported by Senate Military Committee.

S. 2038. To increase the rates of monthly base pay of enlisted men of the lower 5 grades of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for the purpose of encouraging voluntary enlistments in the armed forces. Reported by Senate Military Committee, accompanied by an amendment by Senator Revercomb.

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 2038. Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., and Sen. Iowa. To increase the rates of monthly pay of enlisted men of the lower five pay grades of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for the purpose of encouraging voluntary enlistments. Reported, amended, by Senate Military Committee.

H. R. 6026. Rep. Richards, S. C. To grant to enlisted men of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave.

H. R. 6045. Rep. Vinson, Ga. To provide for voluntary enlistments in the armed services.

S. 2044. Sen. Thomas, Utah; Sen. Hill, Ala., Sen. Austin, Vt. To unify the departments and agencies of the Government relating to the common defense. H. R. 6066, introduced by Rep. Randolph, West Va., with the same title, has an additional section.

S. 2045. Sen. Carville, Nev. To repeal section 1(b)(3) of the Muster-out Payment Act.

H. R. 6061. Rep. May, Ky. To extend for 9 months the Selective Service and Training Act. Reported by House Military Committee.

S. 2057. Sen. Gurney, S. Dak. To extend for 1 year the Selective Training and Service Act. Reported by Senate Military Committee. Has Pay Readjustment provision included.

China Offers Scholarships

An offer from the Chinese government to finance the education of ten veterans of the China Theater in oriental studies was announced 8 April by the War Department. They would be payable for studies in American universities, but would be restricted to the pursuit of Chinese cultural studies.

The offer is restricted to service men who were assigned to the China Theater during the war and provides for possible further study in China.

Interested veterans may apply at the China Institute, 125 East 65th Street, New York, for application blank which should be completed and returned by June.

Shopping Center Set Up

A ground breaking ceremony was held last week for the Frankfurt community shopping center at WAC Circle. Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Col. Owen Summers, Headquarters Commandant, wielded the shovel.

The shopping center, which is being constructed by USFET Headquarters Command to take care of the needs of dependents within the Frankfurt Community, will be composed of a drug store, a clothing store, a furniture, hardware and house furnishings store, a tailor and dressmaker, a barber shop, a beauty shop, a grocery and meat market, a gift and novelty shop, a luggage shop and a photo store. There will be nine separate structures in the center, the first two of which are expected to be completed within the next three months.

Army and Navy Journal 987

Marine Corps Reserve Plans

Sites for 21 aviation units of the Marine Corps Organized Air Reserve and tentative location of 28 Organized Reserve units in principal cities was announced this week by Marine Corps Headquarters.

Joint Navy-Marine Corps flight-training will be continued in the reserve establishment, as during the war, with 21 Naval Air Reserve stations declared available by the Navy for use by Marine Corps aviators. Organized Air Reserve components of the Navy and Marine Corps will thus be coordinated into almost single phase training schedules.

Organized Reserve components of the Fleet Marine Forces, however, will function separately. Geographic studies of population centers have been conducted by a special board, but because contracts for property or construction will be necessary before most of the units can be activated, final approval awaits Congressional action on the Navy budget.

The regular Marine Corps and Organized Reserve will form three war-strength divisions with supporting aviation and special troops for special action, under complete Marine Corps plans. In addition, the Volunteer Reserve will provide replacements for Fleet Marine Force and ship detachments.

Keynote of the Reserve training program, Headquarters announced, will be "military education," consisting of weekly classes and drills, summer encampments, service schools, and correspondence courses. It is not yet known when these plans will be put into effect, and reserve components activated.

Enlistees in the Reserve will be appointed to the rank held at the time of separation from the service. Training will no longer emphasize close-order drill. It was announced, but instead will stress technical subjects and practical application of special skills.

Selected reservists will be sent to a summer Platoon Leaders' class to be conducted with a view toward discovering and developing regular and reserve officers, the announcement declared.

Air Reserve activities will be designed to assist personnel to maintain proficiency in aviation skills. Pilots will be authorized to fly approximately 100 hours a year in late-model Corsair fighter planes of the type used by regular squadrons. Of the 22 Naval Air Reserve stations listed in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of 6 April, only Hutchinson, Kans., will not be used by the Marines. Brig. Gen. C. F. Schilt has been named Commander of Marine Air Reserve training.

Tentative locations for Organized Reserve ground units are Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, Toledo, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Birmingham, Charlotte, Memphis, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Augusta, Dallas, Norfolk, and San Diego.

The Marine Corps Reserve will consist of six classes, Headquarters announced, composed as follows:

Fleet Reserve—Officers who have served four years in the regular Marine Corps, and enlisted personnel with sixteen years regular service, who are available for active duty in a national emergency.

Organized Reserve—Officers and men enlisted in companies and battalions in 28 cities. The proposed strength of this branch is 3,000 officers and 25,000 enlisted men.

Volunteer Reserve—Qualified officers and trained and untrained enlisted reservists not otherwise assigned. Training for this class will be through summer encampments and correspondence courses.

Limited Service Reserves—Men enlisted or reenlisted in the Reserve for limited service to replace combat troops in event of emergency.

Women's Reserve—Women enlisted in the reserve for training to replace combat troops in the United States and possessions in time of war.

Col. R. McC. Pate, USMC, has been named Director of the Division of Reserve. He is a veteran of both World Wars, as is the Executive Officer, Col. J. J. Keating, USMCR.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 985)

Robert E. Jasperson, to Joint Task Force 1, Navy Dept. temp duty.
Cyrus B. Kitchew, (SC), to BuSanda, Navy Dept.

Charles L. Lee, to nearest Fleet Air Command temp duty pending assignment.

Raymond R. Lyons, to Commander Naval Air Bases, Com-17, add duty.

Roy R. Marken, (CHC), to Staff—Chaplain, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

James H. McKay, to Commander, NAB, Okinawa Jima, Kyukyu Retto—add duty, CO, NAB, Yonabaru, Okinawa.

Herbert E. McMahan, (SGS), to Fiscal Officer—add duty as issuing Agent and Certifying Officer for Savings Bonds, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.

Arthur P. Morton, (MC), to NavHosp, Parry Island, S. C.

John F. Mullins, to BuAer Maintenance Rep for the Hawaiian Area—add duty.

John T. O'Connell, (MC), to Repair Base, San Diego, Calif.

Charles E. Olsen, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Everett Kenny Patton, (DC), to District Dental Officer, Com-8, New Orleans, La.

Herman Paul Riebe, (DC), to Dist Dental Officer—add duty on Staff, CincPac and CincPon, Com-14, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Virginia R. Roane, to Chief of Staff and Aide, Amphibious Group 1.

Charles Schaff, (SC), to Dist Supply Officer, Com-13, Seattle, Wash.

David A. Scott, (Ret.), to Exam by Retiring Bd and release from active duty.

Howard R. Shaw, to Operations Officer, NavBase, Boston, Mass.

George H. Shields, (MC), to MO-in-C, Nav Hosp, Parry Island, S. C.

Geizer L. Sims, to Asst Commander, and add duties as CO, AdminComd., NTC, Bainbridge, Md.

Robert F. Sledge, (MC), to MO-in-C, NMSD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George B. Stallings, to CO, USS Kaskasea, AO 27.

James B. Voit, to CO, Naval Auxiliary Air Sta Ream Field, San Diego, Calif.

William W. Watson, Jr., to BuPers, Navy Dept. temp duty pending assignment.

Thomas P. Wilson, to Personnel Officer, Naval Air Training, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Edgar R. Winckler, (Ret.), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Joseph H. Wolowsky, (SC), to Dir, Material Redistribution and Disposal Admin, New York, N. Y.

Commanders
Albert S. Arshuk, (MC), to Acceptance of Resignation from USNR.

William M. H. Beck, (S), to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

Alvin C. Berg, to (General Line) Course, NTS, Newport, R. I.

John W. Bottoms, (SC), to Aide to Asst SecNav, Office of AsstSecNav Navy Dept.

Wilton G. Bourland, (SC), to Asst O-in-C, Navy Ship's Stores Office, New York, N. Y.—add duty.

Paul Deranian, (MC), to Flight Surgeon, PhilSeaFron.

Harold W. Fleischer, (MC), to USS Kearny, CV 33.

Lewis M. Ford, (A1), to CO, Fleet Airborne Electronics Trn Unit, Atlantic.

Dana D. Goldthwaite, (MC), to NavHosp, Alea, T. H.

Thomas J. Greene, to First Lieut. and Damage Control Officer, USS Franklin, CV 12.

Gelbert S. Hardie, (MC), to Marine Corp Air Depot, Miramar, San Diego, Calif.

Daniel J. Harkins, (S), to O-in-C, Navy Recruiting Bureau, White Plains, N. Y.

Ralph L. Huth, (DC), to Receiving Sta and Armed Guard Cen, New York, N. Y.

Caryl A. Koch, (MC), NavHosp, NavCen, Sampson, N. Y.

Frank M. Kyes, (DC), to USS Everglades, AD 24.

Robert L. Lazo, (SC), to Com-3, New York, N. Y. temp duty pending assignment.

John M. Libtweiler, to O-in-C, Naval Radio Activities, Bainbridge Island, Port Blakely, Wash.

Robert H. Merison, (MC), to NAS, Miami, Fla.

Raymond A. Moore, to Aide to Senior Navy Member, Strategic Survey Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Horace Myers, to Duty in connection with NROTC, Univ of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

George Joseph Noach, (SC2), to O-in-C, Naval Radio Station, Skaggs Island, Calif.

Hinton A. Owens, to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

Francis E. Schrader, (A1), to CO, Patrol Bombing Squadron 130.

John J. Wells, to Joint Brazil U. S. Military Commission, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lawrence A. White, (SC), to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

11 April 1946

Admiral

Royal E. Ingerson, to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Rear Admirals

Thomas E. Hipp, (SC), to Asst Chief of BuSanda, Navy Dept. (Field Branch, Cleveland, Ohio.)

Claude O. Kell, to Maintenance Officer, ServPac.

Arthur B. Robinson, to Staff—Marianas Commodore

George Vandeur, to Fleet Air Wing 8. Captains

Stanton T. Allison, (MC), to Separation Center, Los Angeles, Calif. for separation.

Lockhart D. Arbuckle, (MC), to MO-in-C, Nav Hosp, Nav Cen, Sampson, N. Y.

Walter B. Armstrong, (SE3), to Separation Center, Wash., D. C. for separation.

Charles B. Beasley, to Mare Island Group, 19th Fleet, Hunter's Point, Calif.

John T. Bennett, (MC), to Dist Med Officer, Com-5, Norfolk, Va.

S. M. Crittenden, Jr., to BuOrd, Navy Dept. John P. Curtis, to CO, USS Baltimore, CA 63.

Edward N. Dodson, Jr., to Staff—ServPac.

Sylvester Ferreira, (SC), to Disbursing Officer, Naval Shipyard and Asst to Dist Supply Officer and Withholding Tax Agent, Com-14—add duty Disbursing Officer, Nav Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Samuel G. Fuqua, to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

Robert Goldthwaite, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Nelson G. Goss, (Ret.), to Exam by Retiring Bd and release from active duty.

Glenn F. Howell, (Ret.), to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Robert E. Hoyt, (Ret.), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Walter F. Karbach, (MC), to Mod Dept., NTC, Great Lakes, Ill.

Campbell Keene, to O-in-C, Air Control Center, San Diego, Calif.

Harold R. Keller, (SE), to Material Officer, Nav Base, Boston, Mass.

William H. Kirvan, to Personnel Officer, Naval Research Lab, Anacostia Sta, Wash. D. C.

John J. Laffan, to Logistics Officer, Phil Sea Fron.

Charles A. Legg, to Material Officer, Columbia River Group, 19th Fleet.

Duncan C. MacMillan, to XO, Office of Ins Mat, Los Angeles, Calif.

Clarence E. McClusky, to XO, Naval School (General Line), NOB, Newport, R. I.

Raleigh B. Miller, to Com-12, San Francisco, Calif. temp duty pending assignment.

Samuel G. Mitchell, to CO, CASU-2.

John B. Pollard, (Ret.), (MC), to Proceed home; relieved active duty.

Louis D. Sharp, Jr., to CO, Service School Command, NTC, San Diego, Calif.

Ellsworth F. Sparks, (SC), to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

Carl F. Stillman, to Staff—16th Fleet.

Robert C. Sutliff, to Commander, NOB, Kodiak, Alaska—add duty as Commander, Naval Air Bases, Com-17, and CO, NAS, Kodiak, Alaska.

Olin P. Thomas, to CO, NavBks, NOB, Guam Island.

Lauro J. Turbini, (DC), to Nav. Hosp., Corona, Calif.

Jesse R. Wallace, to BuPers, Navy Dept. temp duty pending assignment.

Robert C. Warrack, to Fleet Air West Coast temp duty pending assignment.

William W. Weeden, Jr., to Planning Superintendent, Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Commanders

Gerbert S. Alden, (MC), to Acceptance of Resignation from USNR.

Bertrand H. Bassett, (DC), to XO USS Jason, ARH 1.

Francis J. Blouin, to XO, USS Rochester, CA 124.

Eugene R. Booker, (SE), to Separation activity as may be designated by CO for separation.

Alfred I. Boyd, Jr., to Naval School (General Line), NOB, Newport, R. I.

Landis G. Brown, (MCS), Acceptance of Resignation from USNR.

John N. Chulstrom, (SC), to BuOrd, Navy Dept.

Samuel P. Comly, to BuPers, Navy Dept. temp duty pending assignment.

Roger S. Cohen, (MC), to Acceptance of Resignation from USNR.

Peter A. C. Cona, to Office of Field Commissioner, Eastern Div Latin America, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

George H. Dana, (Ret.), to proceed home; relieved active duty.

Erle V. Dennett, to NOB, Guam Island.

Roland D. Driscoll, (CHC), to Nav Hosp, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George E. Gardner, (MC), to Separation Center Wash., D. C. for separation.

Harold F. Haynes, (S), to Office of the Port Dir Navy Base, San Francisco, Calif.

Lawrence V. Hallberg, (SC), to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

Allan C. Hoffman, (DM), to XO, USS Clinton, APA 38.

Era G. Howard, to BuShips, Navy Dept.

Herbert H. Hutsell, (AVS), to Naval Air Base, Com-11, San Diego, Calif.

Henry S. Jackson, to XO, Naval Air Auxiliary Station, Chincoteague, Va.

James F. Keafney, (MCS), to Acceptance of Resignation from USNR.

Charles L. Keithley, (SC), to Staff—Service

Division 12

David F. Kenert, to Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.

Harold A. Lyons, (MC), to Carrier Air Group 18.

James L. Manion, (MC), (Ret.), to Exam by Retiring Bd and release from active duty.

Joseph M. McDowell, to nearest Nav Dist temp duty pending assignment.

Whitman Merrill, (MC), to Acceptance of Resignation from USNR.

Jackson Mizell, (D), to District Legal Office, Com-13, Seattle, Wash.

Henry J. Mokate, (SCS), to Separation Center, Wash., D. C. for separation.

John A. Mongan, (SI), to nearest Nav Dist for separation.

Joseph T. O'Callahan, (CHC), to BuPers, Navy Dept.

Charles A. O'Neill, (CHC), to USS Franklin D. Roosevelt, CVB 42.

Elliot H. Otterbacher, (SE), to Sub Board Inspection and Survey, Com-12, San Francisco, Calif.

John H. Parker, to CO, USS Ernest G. Small, DD 888.

Herschel P. Penn, (MC), to Acceptance of Resignation from USNR.

Pierce E. P. Quinlan, (SC), to Asst Supply Officer, Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.

Simon E. Ramey, to CO, USS Cowell, DD 517.

Judson B. Robinson, (SI), to nearest Nav Dist for separation.

Arthur T. Roth, (CEC), to Training and Distribution Center, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.

Hawley Russell, to Naval School (General Line), NOB, Newport, R. I.

Herbert L. Srinivas, (MC), to Terminal Island Naval Shipyard, San Pedro, Calif.

James L. Skinner, (A1), to Naval Air Base, Yonabaru, Okinawa.

Gilbert P. Stearns, (D), to NavSta, Green Cove Springs, Fla.

Paul E. Steinher, (MCS), to NavHosp, NTC, Great Lakes, Ill.

Milton J. Tabor, (SC), to NSD, Clearfield, Utah.

Russell S. Tonnesen, to SevPac, temp duty pending assignment.

Joseph C. Toth, to Joint Brazil United States Military Commission (Navy Section-Air), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

William W. Townsley, (A5), to Naval Air Reserve Training, NAS, Glenview, Ill.—temp duty.

Daulton G. Viskniskki, (SO), to PRNC, Wash., D. C., temp duty.

Clyde H. Walworth, (DC), to Com-14.

Byron C. Wanglin, (S), to Separation Center, Wash., D. C. for separation.

Mark C. Wheelock, (MC), to Nav Hosp, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Donald F. White, to Naval School (General Line), NOB, Newport, R. I.

Naval Air Reserve

(Continued from first page)

In past years, because of the attractiveness of the duty and the fact that active naval reservists are never, except during war or national emergency, retained on active duty against their will. They may also become eligible for possible retirement at the end of twenty years' service.

Insurance for Peace and Security

"When World War II broke," states Adm. Ewen, "All we had in naval aviation was a first team. There were no reserve combat squadrons or groups. Consequently, it took the naval air arm about two years before it could really start punching. We don't want that to happen again—we can't let it happen again because we won't have that much time to get ready in the next war, if there is a next war."

"A powerful naval air arm is the best and cheapest insurance America has for peace or for security in time of national emergency. The Ready Reserve provides us with that insurance."

Admiral Ewen, former commanding officer of the USS Independence, effectively pioneered night flying in the Fast Carrier Task Forces. He was responsible for most of the doctrine and tactics used in night carrier operations. The night missions performed by the air groups flying from his ship contributed in great measure to the successes of the Navy in the Pacific. In addition to the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit, and the Commendation Ribbon, the Gold Star in lieu of the Second Legion of Merit, Admiral Ewen wears the Victory Medal, the Atlantic Fleet Clasp (USS Wisconsin), the American Defense Service Medal (Fleet Clasp), the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal and the Philippine Liberation Medal.

Rear Admiral Ewen resides at the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.

Part of every Service Man's equipment—the Army and Navy Journal is the personal intelligence service for every well informed Service Individual.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Capt. Seymour W. Terry, Inf., who led a company of infantrymen of the 382nd Regiment, 96th Division, against heavily fortified enemy positions on Okinawa's Zebra Hill, and singlehandedly wrecked three machine guns and killed 35 of the enemy before being fatally wounded by a Jap mortar shell.

Distinguished Service Cross

*1st Lt. James C. Bobo, Cav., for action in Germany in early April 1945, when he destroyed an enemy machine gun emplacement, killed two enemy snipers with hand grenades and carbine, captured four Germans, and annihilated a hostile machine-gun and panzerfaust nest by crawling to within 25 yards of the position, before being killed by a sniper.

Distinguished Service Medal

*Rear Adm. Howard A. Flanagan, USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. Clifford Evans Van Hook, USN; Col. Terence J. Tully, SC.

Legion of Merit (OCC)

Brig. Gen. Stephen W. Sherrill, SC; Col. David E. Washburn, SC; Col. Abraham Sinikov, SC.

Legion of Merit

Brig. Gen. J. R. Sheetz, Col. Lowell A. Elliott, CWS; Col. Emory L. Bruns, AC; Col. John H. Savage, Jr., FD; Lt. Col. William E. Schooley, FD; Lt. Col. Charles H. Phipps, Jr., SC; Lt. Col. Howard N. Moore, SC; Lt. Col. John R. Crossen, FA; Lt. Col. William M. Mantz, QMC; Lt. Col. Arthur P. Murphy, Inf.; Lt. Col. Max L. Pitney, FA; Lt. Col. George T. Tucker, CAC; Adm. Joseph M. Reeves, USN-Ret.; Adm. DeWitt C. Ramsey, USN; Rear Adm. Benjamin H. Dorsey, (MC), USN; Capt. James B. Carter, USN.

Bronze Star

Capt. Carleton C. Hoffner, USN; Capt. Joseph F. Quilter, USN; Capt. James D. Whittlefield, USN; Comdr. Richard R. Smith, USCGR; Lt. Comdr. Clarence J. Gilligan, USCGR; Lt. Comdr. Bruce D. Lindau, CE; Maj. Angel M. Tuason, GSC; Maj. Arthur T. Kirley, CMP; Capt. Raymond H. Richards, Inf.; 1st Lt. Victor Del Guercio, CWS; 2nd Lt. Johannus B. Arme, AC; 2nd Lt. Charles E. Seaman, FA.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

1st Lt. (Jg) Michael A. McCabe, USCGR.

Army Commendation Ribbon

Col. Lewis P. Jordan, QMC; Lt. Col. Charles H. Hinckley, QMC; Maj. Maurice L. Gehrk, QMC; Maj. James L. Herin, QMC; Maj. Hunter Mann, QMC; Maj. Albert E. Phillips, Jr., QMC; Maj. Alfred Struck, Jr., QMC;

Text of Bill for Unification of Armed Forces

The full text of the bill, S. 2044, as introduced in the Senate 9 April by Senator Thomas of Utah (for himself, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Austin) is as follows:

To promote the common defense by unifying the departments and agencies of the Government relating to the common defense.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Common Defense Act of 1946."

Declaration of Policy

Sec. 2. In enacting this legislation, it is the intent of Congress to provide a comprehensive and continuous program for our future safety and for the peace and security of the world; to coordinate under civilian control the departments and agencies of the Government and their functions relating to the common defense; to provide permanent machinery for the establishment of integrated programs for the maximum use of the Nation's military, human, natural, and industrial resources in the interests of common defense; to realize the economies that can be achieved through unified control of supply and service functions; to prevent duplication and overlapping of functions; to establish the most advantageous framework for a unified system of training for combined operations by land, sea, and air forces; and, on the basis of past knowledge and experience, to integrate all elements of our Nation into an alert, smoothly working, and efficient organization for the protection of our national security. In time of peace it is essential that well-laid plans be formulated and kept up to date ready, at an instant's notice, to be put into effect in the event this Nation is again threatened with or forced into war. The maintenance of such an organization in a continuous state of full alert will be for (a) the security of the Nation, (b) the preservation of peace, (c) the removal of the causes of war, and (d) the suppression of aggression at its first appearance.

TITLE I—UNIFIED ORGANIZATION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

Establishment of Department

Sec. 101. (a) There shall be at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the Department of Common Defense, which shall be administered by a Secretary of Common Defense (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary"), who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of \$15,000 a year. The Secretary shall designate one or more of the Assistant Secretaries to perform, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, the following functions:

(1) To foster, supervise, and coordinate scientific research and development activities in the Department of Common Defense; to coordinate such activities in the Department of Common Defense with those of other Government agencies, and with those of private industry, individuals, laboratories, and educational institutions; and to promote educational programs designed to assure an adequate supply of trained personnel to conduct such activities of the Department.

(2) To foster, supervise, and coordinate intelligence activities in the Department of Common Defense; to assure the prompt dissemination within the Department and to commanders in the field of adequate military intelligence to enable military authorities to take action in the interests of common defense; to coordinate the intelligence activities of the Department with those of the Central Intelligence Agency and other Government agencies; and to promote educational programs designed to assure an adequate supply of trained personnel to conduct such activities of the Department.

(3) To supervise and coordinate activities in the Department of Common Defense with respect to the procurement of military supplies, logistics, industrial mobilization, and medical care and hospitalization; to develop programs designed to promote economy, efficiency, and the elimination of duplication and overlapping in the procurement and distribution of military supplies and in the fur-

ishing of medical care, hospitalization, and other services; to coordinate the programs of the Department with those of the National Security Resources Board and other governmental agencies performing functions with respect to the procurement and distribution of supplies, the furnishing of services, or the maintenance of inventories and information relating to the actual and potential manpower, resources, and productive facilities of the Nation; and to promote educational programs designed to provide an adequate supply of trained personnel to conduct the military logistics of the Department and to promote educational programs designed to accustom industry to the actual and potential procurement programs of the Department.

(4) To supervise and coordinate educational and training activities in the Department of Common Defense with a view toward the constant maintenance of our armed forces as a highly trained organization, the provision of adequate opportunities to all members of such forces to fit themselves for greater responsibilities, the joint education and training of members of the armed forces, and the training of members of the armed forces to fit them for command and staff responsibilities involving all of the components of the armed forces; and to coordinate the educational and training activities of the Department of Common Defense with those of other Government agencies and of educational institutions.

The Assistant Secretaries shall perform, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, such other functions as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary.

Assistant Secretaries of Common Defense

Sec. 104. There shall be in the Department of Common Defense four Assistant Secretaries of Common Defense, who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The Secretary shall designate one or more of the Assistant Secretaries to perform, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, the following functions:

(a) There shall be in the Department of Common Defense an officer to be known as the Chief of Staff of Common Defense, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of three years. Said Chief of Staff shall be selected from among the commissioned officers of the armed forces of general or flag rank and shall rank above all other officers of the armed forces on active duty. The Chief of Staff of Common Defense shall be the military adviser of the President and the Secretary, shall execute such orders as shall receive from the President or the Secretary, and shall perform such other military duties as may be assigned him by the President or the Secretary.

(b) In the appointment of the Chief of Staff of Common Defense, the President shall, if he deems it proper and desirable, alternate his choice of said Chief of Staff from commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in order that the experience of all the services shall become a part of our common-defense establishment.

(c) An officer of the United States Army, while holding the Office of Chief of Staff of Common Defense shall have the rank and title of General of the Army; an officer of the United States Navy, while holding such office shall have the rank and title of Fleet Admiral or, if an officer of the Marine Corps, the rank and title of General of the Marines; an officer of the United States Air Force, while holding such office shall have the rank and title of General of the Army or

from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 a year. The Under Secretary shall perform such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary of Common Defense. The Under Secretary shall (1) in case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Secretary, perform the duties of the Secretary until a successor is appointed, and (2) in case of the absence of the Secretary, perform the duties of the Secretary until such absence shall terminate.

Secretaries for the Army, Navy, and Air Force

Sec. 103. There shall be in the Department of Common Defense a Secretary for the Army, a Secretary for the Navy, and a Secretary for the Air Force, who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 a year. The said Secretaries, under the supervision and direction of the President and of the Secretary of Common Defense, shall be charged with the administration of the United States Army, the United States Navy, and the United States Air Force, respectively, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary of Common Defense.

The Assistant Secretaries shall perform, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, such other functions as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary.

Chief of Staff of Common Defense

Sec. 105. (a) There shall be in the Department of Common Defense an officer to be known as the Chief of Staff of Common Defense, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of three years. Said Chief of Staff shall be selected from among the commissioned officers of the armed forces of general or flag rank and shall rank above all other officers of the armed forces on active duty. The Chief of Staff of Common Defense shall be the military adviser of the President and the Secretary, shall execute such orders as shall receive from the President or the Secretary, and shall perform such other military duties as may be assigned him by the President or the Secretary.

(b) In the appointment of the Chief of Staff of Common Defense, the President shall, if he deems it proper and desirable, alternate his choice of said Chief of Staff from commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in order that the experience of all the services shall become a part of our common-defense establishment.

(c) An officer of the United States Army, while holding the Office of Chief of Staff of Common Defense shall have the rank and title of General of the Army; an officer of the United States Navy, while holding such office shall have the rank and title of Fleet Admiral or, if an officer of the Marine Corps, the rank and title of General of the Marines; an officer of the United States Air Force, while holding such office shall have the rank and title of General of the Army or

of the Air Force.

(Please turn to Next Page)



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Why it's Saturday night and this gorgeous, embraceable creature is alone! Still waitin' for a guy like you to come home. So keep your best face forward with a daily Burma-Shave. Brushless Burma-Shave is a thick, luxurious cream that soothes coarse, weather-roughened skin and protects it from razor burn in skin-close shaving. Eliminates any dry, drawn feeling and gives your face a fresh, peped-up slant on life.

Burma-Shave
NO BRUSH • NO LATHER

Unification Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)
such equivalent rank and title as may hereafter be established for an officer or officers of the United States Air Force. An officer while holding the Office of Chief of Staff of Common Defense shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$3,000 per year.

Joint Staff of the Armed Forces

Sec. 106. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Common Defense an organization to be known as the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Staff"), which shall consist of the Chief of Staff of Common Defense; the Commanding General, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; and the Commanding General, United States Air Force.

(b) The Joint Staff shall, from time to time as said body shall deem desirable and at least once in each year submit to the President, through the Secretary of Common Defense, the recommendations of said body, together with those of any nonconcurring member or members, regarding military policy, strategy, and the budgetary requirements of the armed forces, including the composition of the budget. Such recommendations shall be transmitted to the President, with comments deemed appropriate, by the Secretary of Common Defense who, in the case of budgetary recommendations, shall, after consideration and review thereof, submit to the President the annual budget of the Department together with the recommendations of the Joint Staff or members thereof.

(c) The commander of any of the three components of the armed forces established by section 108 may, at any time, present to the Joint Staff for consideration and discussion and presentation to the President through the Secretary of Common Defense any report or recommendation relating to the component commanded by him which he shall deem desirable. Such report or recommendation shall, after reasonable consideration by the Joint Staff, be forwarded to the President through the Secretary of Common Defense together with statements of the views and recommendations thereon of the Joint Staff or the members thereof and of the Secretary of Common Defense.

Commanding Officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force

Sec. 107. (a) The United States Army, the United States Navy, and the United States Air Force shall each be commanded by a commissioned officer, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of three years from among the officers of general or flag rank who are transferred or assigned to or commissioned in such components, respectively. The commanders of such components shall be known, respectively, as the Commanding General, United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; and the Commanding General, United States Air Force. Each of said commanders shall, subject to direction of the President, or of the Secretary under direction of the President, exercise command over his component and shall be charged with the duty of carrying into execution all lawful orders and directions which may be transmitted to him.

(b) An officer while holding the office of Commanding General, United States Army, shall have the rank and title of General of the Army; an officer while holding the office of Commanding General, United States Air Force, shall have the rank and title of General of the Army or such equivalent rank and title as may hereafter be established for an officer or officers of the United States Air Force; and an officer while holding the office of Chief of Naval Operations shall have the rank and title of Fleet Admiral; and each such officer while holding such office shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of a rear admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per year.

Establishment of United States Army, Navy, and Air Force

Sec. 108. (a) There are hereby established, as separate and coordinate arms, the United States Army, the United States Navy, and the United States Air Force.

(b) Each of such separate and coordinate arms shall consist of such personnel, offices, agencies, organizations, installations, materiel, property, records, and projects, as may hereafter be assigned or transferred to it from time to time by law or by Executive order of the President.

(c) In order to avoid interruption or curtailment of the functioning of the armed forces during the process of reorganization, the jurisdiction, control, authority, and command of all the items mentioned in (b) above vested in and exercised—

(1) by the Commanding Generals of the Army Ground Forces and Army Service Forces shall be vested in and exercised by the Commanding General, United States Army, when appointed;

(2) by the Chief of Naval Operations shall

be vested in and exercised by the Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy, when appointed:

(3) by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, shall be vested in and exercised by the Commanding General, United States Air Force, when appointed.

(d) Any member of the armed forces who is, by operation of this Act or subsequent action taken hereunder, assigned to the United States Army, the United States Navy, or the United States Air Force, shall not be deemed to have been appointed to a new or different office or grade from that held by him at the time of such assignment, or to have vacated his permanent or temporary appointment in an existing component of the armed forces solely by virtue of such assignment. No such assignment shall alter or prejudice the status of any member of the armed forces so assigned, so as to deprive him of any right, benefit, or privilege to which he may be entitled under existing law.

(e) All existing laws, Executive orders, and regulations relating to members of the armed forces, or any component thereof, or relating to persons serving with the armed forces, to the extent not in conflict with this Act, shall continue in full force and effect and shall apply to present and future members of the armed forces and other persons serving therewith, until repealed, modified, or superseded.

Abolishment of War and Navy Departments

Sec. 109. (a) All civilian personnel and all property, both real and personal and including all records, of the Department of War and the Department of the Navy shall, at such time as the President may determine, be transferred to the Department of Common Defense; and the Department of War and the Department of the Navy shall cease to exist as executive departments of the Government upon the issuance of the Executive order effecting such transfer.

(b) The offices of Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Under Secretary of War, Under Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, additional Assistant Secretary of War (Air), and additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air) shall be abolished upon the issuance of the Executive order specified in subsection (a), and the functions, powers and duties vested in and imposed upon such officers shall thereafter be vested in and imposed upon the Secretary of Common Defense, who may delegate the same to the Under Secretary, to the Secretaries for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, or to such of the Assistant Secretaries as he may designate.

(c) The transfer to the Department of Common Defense under this Act of civilian personnel of the Department of War and of the Department of the Navy shall be without changes in classification or compensation, but the Secretary is authorized to make such changes in the titles and designations and prescribe such changes in the duties of such officers and employees commensurate with their classification as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(d) All laws, orders, and regulations, relating specifically to such departments and generally to executive departments, which are not in conflict with any provision of this Act, shall be applicable to the Department of Common Defense until repealed, modified, or superseded.

(e) All unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available for use by the Department of War or the Department of the Navy or officers thereof, are hereby transferred, effective upon the issuance of the Executive order specified in subsection (a), to the Department of Common Defense for use in connection with the exercise of its functions prescribed by this Act. Such unexpected balances so transferred may be used for the purposes for which the appropriations, allocations, or other funds were originally made available, or for new expenditures occasioned by the enactment of this Act. The transfers herein authorized may be made with or without warrant action as may be appropriate from time to time from any appropriation covered by this subsection to any other such appropriation or to such new accounts established on the books of the Treasury as may be determined to be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, including any reorganization adopted pursuant thereto, or to carry out other provisions thereof.

(f) There shall also be in the Department of Common Defense such other civilian officers and employees as the Secretary may deem necessary to perform his duties and as may from time to time be provided for by Congress.

Saving Clauses

Sec. 110. (a) All contracts, agreements, orders, rules, regulations, permits, and privileges made, issued or granted by or in respect of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy, which are in effect at the time of their transfer under this Act, shall, insofar as not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue in effect to the same extent as if such transfer had not occurred, until modified, superseded, or

repealed.

(b) No suit, action, or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, or other officer of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy, in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties, shall abate by reason of the taking effect of this Act, but the court may, on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after the date of enactment of this Act, showing a necessity for a survival of such suit, action, or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved, allow the same to be maintained by or against the Secretary of Common Defense.

Succession to Presidency

Sec. 111. The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the performance of the duties of the Office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President," approved 19 January 1886 (24 Stat. 1), is amended (1) by striking out "Secretary of War," and inserting in lieu thereof "Secretary of Common Defense," and (2) by striking out "or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy."

Reorganization Powers

Sec. 112. (a) The Department of Common Defense, the United States Army, the United States Navy, and the United States Air Force established by this Act, each is respectively declared to be an agency which may be reorganized under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1945: Provided, however, That no action taken pursuant to the provisions of this section under the Reorganization Act of 1945 shall have the effect of abolishing any of said agencies.

(b) None of the powers granted to the President by title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941 (55 Stat. 889), shall be applicable with respect to the agencies enumerated in subsection (a).

Recommendations for Further Legislation in the Interests of Common Defense

Sec. 113. The President, through the Secretary of Common Defense, shall make a full and complete study and investigation of the Department of Common Defense (including the United States Army, the United States Navy and the United States Air Force) as constituted pursuant to the provisions of this Act. Such study and investigation shall be made with a view to the recommendation to Congress of further legislation which may be necessary to provide for (1) the most efficient and economical operation of the Department; (2) the elimination of any undesirable duplication and overlapping in the functions performed by the coordinate arms of the armed forces; (3) the joint use by such coordinate arms of hospitals, laboratories, dispensaries, transportation and port facilities, buildings, utilities, libraries, schools, training institutions, facilities, and other properties; (4) the coordination, in time of peace and in time of war, of the activities of the Department and the coordinate arms of the armed forces with those of other Departments and agencies of the Government; (5) the establishment of uniformity in the legislation applicable to the coordinate arms of the armed forces and relating to such matters as appointment and enlistment, promotion, retirement, discipline, pay and allowances, and periods of service; (6) the establishment of system of promotion of members of the coordinate arms of the armed forces which will result in the promotion of those members who will be most capable of performing the duties of the grades and offices to which they are promoted; and (7) any further improvement in the organization of the Department and of the coordinate arms of the armed forces, and of the functioning thereof, which requires legislation for its accomplishment. Reports with respect to such study and investigation, together with any recommendations for legislation resulting therefrom, shall be made to the Congress as soon as practicable.

Annual Reports

Sec. 114. The Secretary of Common Defense shall make annually a report in writing to Congress giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by him and the Department, describing the work done by the Department, and making such recommendations as he shall deem necessary for the effective performance of the duties and purposes of the Department.

TITLE II—COORDINATION FOR COMMON DEFENSE

Council of Common Defense

Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby established an independent agency of the Government to be known as the Council of Common Defense (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Council"). The function of the Council shall be the coordinating and integrating of common defense policies. The Council shall be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Common Defense, and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Council which he attends.

(b) In addition to any powers which the President may delegate to it for the pur-

pose of more effectively coordinating the departments and agencies of the Government and their functions relating to the common defense, and for the purpose of more effectively implementing the intent of Congress in this Act, it shall, subject to the direction of the President, be the duty of the Council—

(1) to bring into common action the common defense policies of the United States and to provide for unity in the execution thereof;

(2) to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power, in the interests of our common defense; and

(3) to initiate measures to bring into common action the executive departments, independent agencies, boards, commissions, Government corporations, and other agencies in the executive branch of the Government as may be necessary to provide for the common defense. The Council will direct and supervise such action in agencies under its supervision or control. Each member will take appropriate and necessary action to carry out the decisions of the Council within the department or agency which he represents; with respect to decisions which affect departments or agencies beyond the control of the Council or not represented by members of the Council, appropriate action will be recommended to the heads thereof and if action satisfactory to the Council is not taken by such departments and agencies the Council will recommend appropriate action to the President.

(c) The Council shall have a staff to be headed by an executive secretary who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 per annum. The executive secretary shall prepare the agenda of the Council and shall have the duty of providing data essential to its deliberations and distributing its conclusions to the departments and agencies concerned for information and appropriate action. The executive secretary shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Council.

(d) The Council shall make at the close of each fiscal year a report in writing to the President and to the Congress giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by the Council, making such recommendations and legislative proposals as it shall deem necessary to improve the common defense, and describing the work done by the Council in such detail as is not inconsistent with national security. The Council shall, from time to time, make such other reports to the President as it deems appropriate or as the President may require.

Central Intelligence Agency

Sec. 202. (a) There shall be in the Council of Common Defense a Central Intelligence Agency (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Agency"), with a Director who shall be the head thereof, to be appointed from civilian or military life by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 per annum. Any commissioned officer of the United States Army, the United States Navy, or the United States Air Force may be appointed to the office of Director; and his appointment to, acceptance of, and service in, such office shall in no way affect any status, office, rank, or grade he may occupy or hold in the United States Army, the United States Navy, or the United States Air Force, or any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade. Any such commissioned officer on the active list shall, while serving in the Office of Director, receive the military pay and allowances payable to a commissioned officer of his grade and length of service and shall be paid, from any funds available to defray the expenses of the Agency, annual compensation at a rate equal to the difference between \$12,000 and the amount of his annual military pay and allowances. There shall be assigned to duty with the Agency such military and civilian personnel of the departments and agencies of the Government as the Council of Common Defense may, from time to time, recommend and the President approve.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Agency, under the supervision and direction of the Council of Common Defense, to plan, develop, and coordinate the foreign intelligence activities of the United States in such manner as to assure the most effective accomplishment of the intelligence mission relating to the national security. The Agency shall—

(1) correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security and provide for the appropriate dissemination within the Government of the resulting strategic and national policy intelligence;

(2) make plans for the coordination of such of the intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security and recommend to the Council of Common Defense the establishment of such overall policies and objectives as will assure the most effective accomplishment of the national intelligence mission;

(3) perform, for the benefit of the departments and other agencies of the Government such intelligence services of common concern

(Please turn to Next Page)

Unification Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)
as relate to the national security and as the Council of Common Defense determines can be more efficiently accomplished by the agency; and

(4) perform such other functions and duties relating to intelligence affecting the national security as the President or the Council of Common Defense may from time to time direct.

(c) The responsibility and authority of the departments and other agencies of the Government to collect, evaluate, correlate, and disseminate intelligence shall not be affected, except to the extent that the Agency may relieve them of such authority and responsibility pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b). The Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement, or internal security powers or functions; nor shall anything herein be construed as authorizing the making of investigations inside the continental United States or its possessions, except as provided by law. The Director of the Agency shall be responsible for fully protecting intelligence sources and methods.

(d) The Agency shall make use of the facilities and services of the military and the civilian intelligence agencies of the Government and may conduct intelligence projects through, or in cooperation with, such agencies. Such agencies are hereby authorized and directed to make such facilities and services available to the Agency and to participate in the conduct of its projects.

(e) To the extent recommended by the Council of Common Defense and approved by the President, (1) the intelligence operations of the departments and other agencies of the Government shall be open to inspection by the Director in connection with the planning functions of the Agency and (2) the intelligence possessed by such departments and agencies shall be made freely available to the Director for correlation, evaluation, or dissemination.

National Security Resources Board

Sec. 203. (a) There is hereby established an independent agency of the Government to be known as the National Security Resources Board (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Board") to be composed of the Chairman of the Board and such of the heads of the various executive departments and independent agencies as may from time to time be designated by the President to be members of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 per annum.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Chairman, under the supervision and direction of the Council of Common Defense—

(1) to formulate policies and programs for the maximum use of the Nation's resources in support of our national security;

(2) to review such policies and programs continuously and to make such changes therein from time to time as may be desirable;

(3) to formulate and revise such policies and programs with a view to meeting requirements for manpower, supplies, and materials with minimum disruption of the civilian economy of the Nation;

(4) to prepare and maintain an inventory of the natural resources of the Nation and adequate information on the manpower, resources, and productive facilities of the Nation;

(5) to formulate policies and programs for the purpose of maintaining adequate reserves of strategic materials and conserving our basic resources; and

(6) to report the conclusions reached with respect to such policies and programs to the Council for appropriate action.

(c) The Board shall have a staff to be headed by an executive secretary who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. The executive secretary shall prepare the agenda of the Board and shall have the duty of providing data essential to its deliberations and distributing its conclusions to the departments and agencies concerned for information and appropriate action. The executive secretary shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board or the Chairman thereof.

(d) The Board shall report annually to the Council of Common Defense an account of the work done by it.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Advisory Personnel

Sec. 301. (a) The Secretary of Common Defense is authorized to employ such part-time advisory personnel as he may deem necessary to carry out his duties and the objectives of title I. The executive secretaries of the Council of Common Defense and the National Security Resources Board and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency are each authorized to employ the services of such part-time advisory personnel (including persons serving as members of advisory boards or committees) as they may deem necessary to carry out their respective duties. Persons so engaged shall be reimbursed for their necessary travel and other expenses and may be uncompensated or may receive compensation at a rate not to exceed \$25 for each day of service.

(b) Persons so employed in a part-time ad-

visory capacity may serve as such without regard to sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 108 and 203), and section 19 (e) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 119), except insofar as such sections may prohibit any such person from receiving compensation in respect of any particular matter which directly involves the Department, council, board, or agency which such person is advising or in which such Department, council, board, or agency is directly interested.

Permanent Personnel

Sec. 302. The executive secretaries of the Council of Common Defense and the National Security Resources Board and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency are each authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to perform their respective duties and as may be appropriated for from time to time by the Congress. Such appointments shall be made and such compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Rules and Regulations

Sec. 303. The Council of Common Defense, the central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Resources Board are each authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the duties imposed upon them by this Act.

General Chickering to RCA

Brig. Gen. William E. Chickering, wartime Director of the United States Army Postal Service throughout the world, has joined the Radio Corporation of America as an executive assistant in the RCA International Division.

A graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, General Chickering served as an officer in World War I, and remained in Germany with American occupation forces until 1923. From 1924 to 1933, he was assigned to the Adjutant General's Office, in Washington, D. C., and later travelled extensively in the Far East as Assistant Adjutant General, Philippine Department. He attended the Command and General-Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1937 was appointed Adjutant General of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. Before the war, he rose to the rank of colonel and served for a time as Deputy Administrator of Export Control.

General Chickering went overseas in 1942. Attached to U. S. Forces in the Middle East, he was in charge of rehabilitating the sabotaged naval base in Eritrea, the construction of a huge Air Depot, and the operation of repair shops in support of the Allied drive. He was promoted to brigadier general in January, 1944, and subsequently ap-

Army and Navy Journal

April 13, 1946

pointed Director of the Army Postal Service. His decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart and Order of the British Empire.

Joins PCA Staff

Edward J. Doherty, Jr., has returned from Army service to join the public relations staff of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, J. Raymond Bell, director of advertising and public relations, announced this week.

Mr. Doherty, an ex-army sergeant, will be manager of the airline's Western Region News Bureau with headquarters in Chicago.

Heads U. S. Delegation

XXIV Corps Hdq., Seoul, Korea—Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, former military governor of the American occupation zone in South Korea, is chief of the American delegation to the US-USSR Joint Commission.

The delegation also includes Col. Robert H. Booth and Col. Frank H. Britton.

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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WIVES of the officers of the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army are to have a luncheon next Thursday, 18 April in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel at twelve fifteen o'clock, and some two hundred women are expected to attend, all of that group being welcome.

At the honor table with Mrs. Thomas H. Green, wife of Major General Green, The Judge Advocate General of the Army, will be Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Kenneth Royall, wife of the Under Secretary with Mrs. Howard Peterson, wife of the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. W. Stuart Symington, wife of the Assistant Secretary for Air and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wife of the Chief of Staff. Mrs. Albert G. Kulp is chairman of the committee.

Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Chester W. Nimitz entertained at dinner at their quarters on Observatory Hill Tuesday evening, having a company of twelve. Among the guests was Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Jr., wife of Admiral Cooke, commander of the Seventh Fleet, from California, who is their house guest.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower managed to get back from Chicago, where he made a speech Army Day, for the gala reception given for him and Mrs. Eisenhower in Washington Sunday afternoon by Maj. and Mrs. Parker West.

Several hundred friends of the two couples met in the hosts apartment, sweet with the fragrance of Spring blossoms and branches of fruit trees and the hostess and feminine guest of honor received with their husbands, both ladies in smart black frocks, Mrs. Eisenhower with a cluster of yellow orchids as a corsage, and Mrs. West accenting her gown with purple orchids.

Taking turns at presiding at the beautifully appointed tea table were Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, Mrs. James Byrnes, Mrs. Omar Bradley, Mrs. Stanley Embick, Mrs. Lorenzo Gasser, and Mrs. George Meesta, their husbands joining the throng



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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. FRANCIS SYLVESTER CONATY, JR.

the former Miss Carol Dashiell Clayton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Philip Coleman Clayton, who was married to Capt. Conaty, AUS, 5 March in St. Mary's Chapel, Fort Riley, Kans.

of guests.

Among those glimpsed were the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Vandegrift, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Wade Haislip, Maj. Gen. Allen Gullion, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Leslie M. Groves, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, Admiral and Mme. Raymond Frenard of the French Embassy, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John N. Greely, former Premier of France and Mme. Chautemps. Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Braden, Mrs. William Borah, Col. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, and many members of the Diplomatic Corps and residents of "old Washington."

Colonel Howard R. Smalley, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Smalley, who have been spending the winter at the Clearwater Beach Hotel in Florida, are returning to their home in Rochester, N. Y., by the way of Little Rock, Ark., where they have been the guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Howard N. Smalley. Lt. Colonel Smalley is stationed at Camp Robinson, Ark.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Guy Blair Denit have leased "Vauxcuse" the country home of Capt. and Mrs. Atherton Macondray on Seminary Road, Alexandria, Va. Gen. Denit, who has recently returned from the Pacific Theater where he served as Gen. MacArthur's Chief Surgeon, is stationed at the Surgeon General's Office. Gen. and Mrs. Denit have with them Mrs. Denit's sister, Lt. Comdr. Eleanor B. Starcher of the Waves, and one daughter, Miss Betty Blair Denit.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, who recently returned from a trip to New York with Gen. and Mrs. Eisenhower are welcoming back to Washington, their son, and planning a family reunion for him. Col. Surles, Jr., who has been in Yokohama with the 8th Army, arrived in Washington this past week, joining his wife and children at the home of her parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William Bryden.

The quarters of Gen. and Mrs. Surles at Fort Myer will also expand sufficiently to accommodate their son, Mr. William Gaines Surles from San Francisco, where he is in business, who is coming for a month's vacation. His wife and baby arrived the last few days to spend some time with her parents, Major and Mrs. J. H. Byers.

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Wade Haislip, Admiral and Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, 3rd, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. (Please turn to Page 994)

Weddings and Engagements

BRIG. Gen. Raymond E. S. Williamson, U.S.A., who has been appointed Military Attaché of the Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, was in Washington to give his daughter, Marianne in marriage to Lt. Louis X. Cleary, AUS., when she became his bride at the Post Chapel at Fort Myer, Saturday 23 March. Before an altar adorned with white flowers against a background of palms, the Rev. Mr. Klein performed the ceremony at four-thirty. The bride wore white tulle over faille trimmed with heirloom lace and her veil fell from a cap of rose point to the end of the long train, and she carried gardenias and freesia.

Her sister, Miss Alice Williamson, a sophomore at Smith College, and another sister Louise, a student at Northampton School for Girls, were maid of honor and bridesmaid. Both wore frocks of blue faille with fitted bodices and full skirts and the spring blossoms in their hair matched those they carried in arm bouquets.

Maj. Richard P. Burke was best man and the ushers included Lt. (jg) Roderick Rake, USNR, Lt. (jg) Charles K. Moore, USN, Ensign James P. Anderson, USNR, and Mr. James K. Delano.

A reception followed at the Kennedy-Warren. Among the out-of-town guests were Col. Alfred W. Wilson, New York; and Maj. and Mrs. Richard P. Burke, Brooklyn.

Lt. Cleary, son of Mrs. Alfred J. Cleary of San Francisco, and the late Mr. Cleary, graduated from the University of San Francisco, and has recently returned from two years duty in the Pacific. He is stationed at Fort Bliss and he and his bride will live at El Paso, Tex. Mrs. Cleary is an alumna of Holton-Arms, Washington, and of Smith College. She is a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral and Mrs. Benjamin C. Bryan.

Rear Adm. Alva D. Bernhard, USN, and Mrs. Bernhard announce the engagement of their daughter Elizabeth to Lt. Comdr. John Lawrence Leidecker, USNR, son of Mr. John J. Leidecker, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Frank B. McKinney, of Marietta, Ohio. The wedding will take place in the near future due to change of duty of Lieut. Commander Leidecker to the east coast. Rear Admiral Bernhard is Commander Naval Air Bases, 11 Naval District, Headquarters Naval Air Station, San Diego.

At a home wedding, at 2775 Vallejo Street, San Francisco, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday 27 March, Miss Laura Bride Applegarth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Applegarth, became the bride of Comdr. Logan Cresap, Jr., USNR.

The bride is a graduate of Miss Burke's School in San Francisco, of the University of California, and attended the Elizabeth Holloway School of the Theatre. Her family has been associated with California for several generations, her father being the well known architect of the Palace of Legion of Honor, overlooking the Golden Gate, and of many other buildings on the Coast.

The bridegroom has many naval connections, being the grandson of the late Lt. Commander, USN, and Mrs. James C. Cresap, and the son of Commander, USN, and Mrs. Logan Cresap. He is also the nephew of the late Commanders, USN, James McDowell Cresap and James Paulding Murdoch, and of Rear Admiral, USN, Ralph Otis Davis. His brother, Lieut. (jg) Charles Nash Cresap, USNR, is in command of the USS PC-1242 and his two cousins, Lt. Commander F. M. Leavitt Davis, USN, and Lt. Ralph Cresap Davis, USNR, are on active duty. Commander Cresap served in the Naval Reserve during the war, his last assignment being Commanding Officer of the USS Griswold with the Third Fleet, on which ship he received the Bronze Star during the Okinawa Campaign. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in the Class of 1936 and from the Law School of Harvard University in the Class of 1941. He was released from active duty last December and at present is associated with the law firm of Winthrop,

Stimson, Putnam and Roberts, in New York City.

Miss Anne W. Chunn, daughter of Col. George D. Chunn, MC, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Chunn, of Sarasota, Fla., and Capt. Robert L. Lewis, AUS, son of Mrs. H. L. Lewis and the late Col. H. L. Lewis, were married at the Whitfield Estates home of the bride's parents at 4:30 in the afternoon, Tuesday 26 March.

The Rev. B. L. Bowman of Sarasota officiated at the ceremony, which was held in the patio garden and was followed by a small home reception.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a wedding dress of ivory satin trimmed with old duchess lace and an orange-blossom tiara from which fell a fingertip veil of illusion. She carried a spray of gardenias showered with sweetheart rosebuds. Her only attendant, Miss Bette Van Dyke Hess, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Hess of Ft. Bragg, N. C., was attired in white and carried a bouquet of yellow Michaelmas daisies. Col. M. W. Daniels, USA, acted as best man for Capt. Lewis.

After a short wedding trip, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis will be at home in Fayetteville, N. C., near Ft. Bragg, where Capt. Lewis is stationed with the 82nd AB Div.

Col. and Mrs. Leland Stuart Smith of West Point, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Natalie Shurtleff Smith, to Cadet James Morris Gridley, son of Colonel and Mrs. Cecil John Gridley. Mrs. Gridley is residing in Washington, D. C. while Colonel Gridley is serving in the China Theater.

Cadet Gridley will graduate in the Class of '46 from the U. S. Military Academy. The wedding will take place in the Cadet Chapel 23 June.

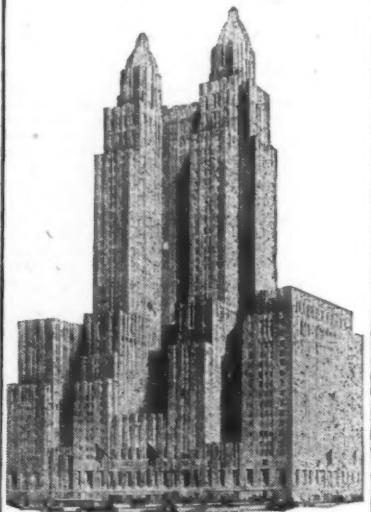
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arthur Dowse announce the engagement of their daughter, Roberta Marie, to Daniel Walker, Ensign, United States Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Walker of San Diego, California.

Miss Dowse attended St. Catherine's, Racine, and is a member of the 1946 graduating class of Milwaukee State Teachers College.

Ensign Walker is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class 1946. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Lt. Col. R. Frederick Anderson, USA
(Please turn to Page 994)

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ANNAPOLIS, MD

9 April 1946

Mrs. Aubrey W. Fitch, wife of Vice Admiral Fitch, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, entertained at a luncheon last week in honor of Mrs. John Beaumont, widow of the late General Beaumont, USMC. Mrs. Beaumont who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. John Rebo, is leaving for England to visit relatives.

Mrs. Mark C. Bowman, wife of Captain Bowman, USN, spent several days at Carvel Hall last week, before leaving for Atlanta, Ga., to join Captain Bowman, who is on the staff of the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Robert Hoyt, wife of Captain Hoyt, USN (MC) has returned to her home at the Naval Hospital after a trip to New York City and Old Lyme, Conn.

William Blair Guis, infant son of Lt. and Mrs. Robert Guis was christened last Sunday at the Naval Academy Chapel by Chaplain Frank Lash, USN. Following the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of Mrs. Guis's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Earl Morrissey on Prince George St. Miss Amy Morrissey twin sister of Mrs. Guis was Godmother and Mr. William Guis, of Milwaukee, brother of Lieutenant Guis, was Godfather.

Adm. and Mrs. Ross Cooley are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. Taylor Smith at their home at Acton Place. Admiral Cooley is in command of the USS Washington, which anchored in Annapolis Roads during the visit of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy.

Capt. Harold McKittrick had a luncheon last Thursday at his home on King George St.

Capt. and Mrs. Archer Allen of Carvel Hall will have as their guests on Friday, Mrs. Allen's brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Spotswood Quinby, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Castle, and Mr. and Mrs. George Hawks.

Mrs. Valentine Pottle, wife of Captain Pottle, USN, of Washington, was the guest last week of her parents, Monsieur and Madame L. Basset of Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Frederick Marggraff, widow of the late Commander Marggraff, USN, and her two small children are visiting Mrs. Jean Champion at her home on Prince George St.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

8 April 1946

West Point will be host to the debating teams of fifteen colleges and universities at the Second Annual West Point Debate Tournament to be held at the United States Military Academy on 13 and 14 April.

The proposition to be debated is extremely timely, being "The Adoption of Universal Military Training as a Permanent Peace-time Policy of the United States", and the participants are all in the age brackets which will be affected in the event that such a policy is adopted by our Congress.

The tournament will provide for five rounds of debating. The first round will seed and rate teams in order of merit, and then bracket the contestants so that the two best teams should meet in the finals. Each losing team in succeeding rounds will be eliminated and withdraw from competition.

The 1945 tournament was won by West Point, and by the same cadets who will represent the Military Academy this year—Donald Dreier and George Dell. Both cadets were on state debating championship teams while in high school, Dreier in Iowa and Dell in California.

The following universities have entered teams in the tournament: State University of Iowa, University of Chicago, Ohio State University, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States Naval Academy, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College, Columbia, Susquehanna, Temple, Boston University and the University of North Carolina.

FT. BLISS, TEX.

10 April 1946

The monthly project of the Ft. Bliss Officers' Wives Club was a Spring Style Show given 21 March for the ladies of the Club at a downtown department store in El Paso. Mrs.

J. G. Buerkle was in charge of the arrangements and Mrs. Lucius K. Patterson, Mrs. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, and Mrs. F. L. Whittaker were hostesses for the day. Models in the show were members of the club. A variety of play-suits, casual clothes, bathing suits, afternoon dresses, evening dresses and matching accessories were modeled by the following ladies: Mrs. J. A. Cattell, Mrs. C. T. Shooley, Mrs. Lawrence Shaw, Mrs. Leppling, Mrs. James Tidler, Mrs. A. H. Pully, Mrs. R. D. Harlan, Miss Jane Morris, Miss Harriet Fiskin, and Miss Dorothy Page. Mrs. M. G. Gary and Mrs. E. C. Seaman poured at the delicious luncheon which was served after the fashion show.

Three officers at the Anti-Aircraft Replacement Training Center at Ft. Bliss have recently received important overseas assignments. Col. Robert L. Miller has been appointed military attaché to the American legation at the Hague, Netherlands. Lt. Col. John W. Romlein is leaving soon for the Republic of Haiti where he will be Military Attaché. Lt. Col. Victor L. Glavin has been assigned to duty in China with Shanghai Port Command.

Col. and Mrs. La Rhett Stuart were recent guests at the home of Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Van Volkenburgh. Colonel Stuart is attending a short course at the Antiaircraft School here.

Miss Jane Morris, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, celebrated her birthday 19 March at a luncheon given in her home. The ladies present were: Mrs. G. W. Sargent, Mrs. W. H. Morris, Mrs. J. M. Hamill, Mrs. Maxwell Kallman, Mrs. P. M. Stevens, Mrs. Lynn Chamberlain, Miss Harriet Fiskin, Miss Doris Ann Sargent, and Mrs. L. P. Ward.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Meyer, former commanding officer of the Antiaircraft Artillery School, recently announced his retirement, effective 31 Aug. He is now on terminal leave. General Meyer plans to make his home in El Paso where his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Moran, who is taking Post Graduate work at the college of Mines, will make her home with him.

Miss Peggy Cary, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Milo G. Cary, was honored 5 April at the Chi Omega Founder's Day banquet held in a downtown El Paso Hotel. She was presented with the traditional plaque for being the outstanding member of the local chapter of the sorority for the year. This is not the only honor accorded Miss Cary, recently, for she was also voted All Mine Favorite by the student body of the College of Mines. This is the highest honor a coed can achieve on this campus.

The Ft. Bliss Girl Scout Troop No. 1 and the Brownie Troop held a flag-raising ceremony 2 April in front of the Girl Scout Hut on the post. Both the American flag, and the Girl Scout Troop No. 1 flag, were raised. After the flag-raising, an Investiture Ceremony was held. Immediately afterwards, refreshments were served to the 45 persons present.

Capt. A. D. Fiskin, Jr. on temporary duty from Iwo Jima spent a few days recently with his parents, Col. and Mrs. A. D. Fiskin, whom he had not seen for more than three years.

Col. Joe D. Moss, G-1 section, Army Ground Forces, was a recent visitor at the school.

MAXWELL FIELD, ALA.

6 April 1946

The Air University at Maxwell Field has in the person of Col. John H. deRussy, assistant director of the Air Tactical School, Chief of the Bomber Center, a proverbial "Army brat."

Although Col. deRussy started out in life as the son of plain Mr. and Mrs. Rene Edward deRussy, III, he lost his "civilian" status when his father, a National Guard officer, left his school-teaching position in Maryland, was commissioned a first lieutenant, Coast Artillery, National Army; joined the 7th Coast Artillery Regiment, and went to France.

When World War I ended, Colonel deRussy, III, returned to the States, was commissioned in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Regular Army (July 1920) and shortly thereafter was ordered to Hawaii, serving at Fort deRussy, named in honor of Brig. Gen. Rene

Edward deRussy I. (John deRussy's great grandfather), a member of the class of 1812 at West Point.

In accordance with its new policy of breaking away from traditionalism and stimulating new trends of thought in the service, the Air University at Maxwell Field will include three courses in public relations in its curricula. In preparation for the first of the courses, Col. G. R. Johnston, one of the AAC's ace public relations specialists, has joined the faculty of the Air Command and Staff School.

The colonel, known in press circles as "Reb" Johnston by virtue of a famous Confederate ancestor, will also prepare courses for the Air War College and the Air Tactical School.

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT

3 April 1946

Col. Frank H. Dixon arrived on the Isthmus recently and was assigned as Surgeon of the Panama Canal Department. He succeeds Col. Wesley C. Cox.

The new Department Surgeon is a graduate of the University of Indiana Medical School, class of 1911. He entered the Army in 1914 and has served at a number of posts and hospitals in the United States and abroad.

After World War I Colonel Dixon was sent to Warsaw as a member of the Polish Typhus Relief Expedition from October, 1919, to November, 1920. For his services he was awarded the Commemoration Cross of the Republic of Poland.

Colonel Dixon has had two previous tours of duty on the Isthmus. In 1916 he served at Camp Oatis, now abandoned, and in 1917 at Fort Randolph. Later he was stationed from 1930 to 1935 at the Corozal Hospital. Immediately before coming to Panama, Colonel Dixon was commanding officer of the Darnall General Hospital, Danville, Ky.

His wife, Mrs. Jessica S. Dixon, lives in Somerville, N. J.

CAMP ROBINSON, ARK.

6 April 1946

Headquarters and headquarters company of the Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., gave an informal dinner party for headquarters officers and their wives 28 March.

The festivities were held in the Sky Room of the Lafayette Hotel in Little Rock.

Among the officers present were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Emil F. Reinhardt, Col. and Mrs. Paul L. Singer, Col. Robert C. Andrews, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John F. Laudig, Maj. and Mrs. Charles K. Veatch, Capt. James F. Evans, Maj. and Mrs. William F. Staab, Col. and Mrs. Thomas G. Poland and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alanson H. Wicks.

General Reinhardt, Commanding General of the 60th Infantry Division overseas, has been in command of the IRTC at Camp Robinson since September of 1945.

NORFOLK, VA.

11 April 1946

Comdr. and Mrs. Peyton H. Park entertained Saturday afternoon at a cocktail party given at their quarters in the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, in honor of Commander Park's sister and niece, Mrs. James MacDougall and Miss Forin Park MacDougall of Charlotte, N. C., who are their guests; and also in honor of their other guests, Comdr. and Mrs. James Fields of Raleigh, N. C. Hours were from 5 to 7 o'clock and the guests numbered 35.

Mrs. Frank A. Dusch and her daughter, Mrs. John M. Gove were hostesses on Tuesday, at a beautifully appointed luncheon given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club, honoring Miss Ann Shield Everett of Virginia Beach, whose marriage to Capt. John Blair Flitts of Fairhaven, Mass., and Richmond, Va., will take place 22 April. The guests, in addition to the bride-elect, included Mrs. Richard Everett, Mrs. J. Goodenow Tyler, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Rowland 2d, Mrs. E. T. Wyckoff,

Army and Navy Journal

April 13, 1946

993

Mrs. James M. Jordan 3d, Mrs. W. B. Grove, and Misses Anne Dickson, Mary Catlin Lee, Ginger Hannan, Mary Alice Williams and Melissa Hilliard.

Mrs. Samuel Rowland 2d, the former Miss Elizabeth Voss Townsend of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Ann Shield Everett of Virginia Beach were honor guests on Wednesday at a luncheon given at the Princess Anne Country Club by Mrs. James M. Jordan 3d and Miss Mary Catlin Lee.

Comdr. and Mrs. Louis E. DeCamp who have recently returned from Washington, were guests of honor on Thursday evening at a buffet supper given by Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Grell at their home in Arlington. Comdr. and Mrs. DeCamp were the guests for several days of Commander and Mrs. Grell.

Comdr. and Mrs. John C. Parham, Jr., and children, have recently moved into quarters X at the Naval Shipyard. Mrs. Parham and children have been living at Virginia Beach during Commander Parham's absence. He has just returned from the Pacific and is on duty at the Shipyard.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. M. Scott of St. Petersburg, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Melville Scott, to Maj. Stanley Eugene Hall, AAC, son of Mrs. Otey Hickman Hall of Portsmouth, Va., and the late Mr. Hall. The wedding will take place Monday, 22 April in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, St. Petersburg. Major Hall is now stationed at McDill Field, Tampa, Fla.

MACDILL FIELD, FLA.

6 April 1946

Last Saturday evening, 30 March, Col. and Mrs. Chris Rueter gave a formal dinner party in honor of Mrs. Dorothy Mullen, widow of Col. Mark Mullen, who was lost on a B-29 mission over Japan. Mrs. Mullen, who is visiting MacDill Field from her home in Kentucky, received the guests with Colonel and Mrs. Rueter and later attended the regular Saturday evening formal dance at the MacDill Officers' Club.

Beginning on Sunday afternoon, 7 April, the MacDill Field Officers' Club will hold informal tea dances from 1630 to 1930, in addition to the regularly scheduled Wednesday evening informal dances and the Saturday evening formal dances. There will be buffet dinners served following the tea dances, and all officers and their lady guests visiting at MacDill Field are cordially invited to attend.

An estimated 10,000 or more citizens of Florida are expected to throng onto the huge B-29 Superfortress base at MacDill Field near Tampa this Saturday, 6 April, to participate in the first post-war observance of Army Day.

A stream of traffic will begin pouring in the MacDill gates at 1:00 P. M., Saturday, to inspect one of the largest Army Air Bases in the South, virtually a "city" of 800 buildings and nearly 6,000 acres that figured during the war years as a training center for bomber crews that made military history downing the Axis. Military Police will direct cars to numerous exhibits and Army busses with soldier-guides will conduct a tour of this extensive base.

Highlight of "Army Day" will be a dress parade of over 3,000 men and officers at 4:30 p. m., at which time spectators will review the marching squadrons, the color guard, and the MacDill Post Band. An "Army Day" address by President Truman will be broadcast throughout the base over a public address system.

Public invitation to all citizens of Florida to "honor the veterans of both World Wars by taking part in this nation-wide observance of Army Day" was extended by the Commanding Officer of MacDill Field, Col. George P. Tourtellot.

(Please turn to Next Page)

THE FULFILLMENT OF A DREAM

General James Harbord first thought of it . . . told the Chairman of the Del Monte Properties Company what a wonderful place the Monterey Peninsula affords officers in the service to which to retire. Close to the historic Monterey Presidio, famous with Army men, it is also a familiar locale to many Naval officers. It offers a healthful, year-round climate and every

facility for sports and social activities. The outgrowth of the General's suggestion was the Monterey Peninsula Country Club, now having a membership of approximately 400, including many retired officers. Upon election, members then purchase home sites and memberships at average costs of \$1,200 to \$1,500, with dues of \$5.00 per month plus Federal tax.

Full details upon request

MONTEREY PENINSULA COUNTRY CLUB
DEL MONTE • CALIFORNIA

ONE OF THE DEL MONTE PROPERTIES



Posts and Stations
(Continued from Preceding Page)

FT. BENNING, GA.

10 April 1946

Lt. Col. Arthur M. Senne, Post Chaplain at Camp Gordon, Ga. for the past two years arrived at Ft. Benning last week to succeed Maj. Frederick W. Heffer as Post Chaplain. Major Heffer meantime was released from active duty at Ft. McPherson Separation Center to assume the Pastorate of the Christian Temple in Baltimore.

Capt. Jack L. Treadwell, holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor has been assigned to the 25th Combat Team and will command Company "A" of the 25th Infantry Regiment it was announced recently by Maj. Dwight C. Brewer, Adjutant 25th Combat Team Hdqrs.

Col. Roy E. Lindquist, former commanding officer of the 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment, assumed duties as Assistant Commandant of the Airborne School Tuesday, 26 March filling the vacancy left by the departure of Col. James W. Coutee last February. Colonel Lindquist returned from the European theater early this year, attending the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., before reporting to the Airborne School.

Col. Jesse A. Ladd, West Point graduate of the class of 1911, recently rejoined the Army Ground Forces Board No. 3 as a board member. He was a member of the old "Infantry Board" from 1932 to 1935.

Colonel Ladd has had a long and distinguished career in the Army, in which he attained the temporary war time rank of Brigadier General.

An overwhelming success was the Parent-Teacher Association Hobby Show held Thursday night at the Children's School Auditorium with a large attendance of both children and adults. Tables were ranged around the room with exhibits in ten different classifications attractively displayed. Covering one wall in a colorful black, red and white background were Nazi and Japanese flags in front of which stood the war souvenir table with helmets, uniforms and a variety of weapons.

Col. Russell W. Jenna, ETO veteran of more than two and one-half years assumed command of the recently activated 25th Infantry Regiment 23 March it was announced by Col. Robert L. Dulaney commander.

Coinciding with the first day of Army Week, 1 April, the Woman's Club of Ft. Benning sponsored a Fashion Show which was an outstanding success. Proceeds went to the post nursery school.

If was a beautiful show. Costumes, particularly hats and shoes, were stunning and the models were charming. During intermission Miss Marion Rinehart gave a specialty dance and Mrs. Carol Kennedy sang, "A Pretty Girl is Like a Melody" and "My Alice Blue Gown" as Mrs. Wm. Hargraves modeled a blue gown.

Models included Mrs. Harriett S. Weeks, Mrs. Wiley H. O'Mohundro, Mrs. Julian Dayton, Mrs. Andrew T. Knight, Mrs. Alan M. Strock, Mrs. Samuel W. Jenkins, Mrs. Henry Swift, Mrs. John W. Bussey, Mrs. Edgar Blalock, of Atlanta who staged the show; Mrs. Thomas R. Gibson, Mrs. William Hargraves, Miss Barbara Overfelt, Miss Katherine Helfer, Miss Mary McDuffie, Mrs. Evelyn Milstead, Miss Ruth 'Boss' and Mrs. E. J. Pressly.

CAMP CHAFFEE, ARK.
5 April 1946

With the consolidation of the offices of the post and the War Department Personnel Center at Camp Chaffee recently, the building formerly occupied by 16th Headquarters Special Troops, 2nd Army, was designated as the new camp headquarters. Though some units do not have their entire office force in the H.Q. building, they will be under the direct command of Brig. Gen. William H. Colbern, commanding general.

In this move many personnel changes have been made. Lt. Col. Benjamin E. Meadows, who had been the post engineer of the camp since 7 Jan., assumed duties as executive officer. He replaced Col. Benjamin O. Murphy, who will become head of the Regional Veterans' Administration at Houston, Tex. Replacing Capt. William C. Stewart, who is soon to be separated as adjutant, is Capt. K. W. Washburn.

Maj. William V. Bradshaw has been transferred from Camp Robinson, Ark., to Camp Chaffee where he has been assigned as post exchange officer, an assignment he held at Chaffee from June 1943 to April 1945. Since leaving Chaffee, Major Bradshaw has held assignments as exchange officer at Camp Howze and Camp Wolters, Texas.

During March a number of officers who had been at Chaffee since early 1943 reported to the Separation Center for discharge. This group included Maj. Willis W. Hall, post chaplain; Capt. Linford L. Truax, camp sales officer; Capt. Howard S. Cantwell, assistant post veterinarian, and 1st Lt. Herbert S. Fleisher, post salvage officer.

In a ceremony at the War Department Personnel Center recently, Lt. Col. Charles R. Rain, commanding officer of the WDPC, was presented the Legion of Merit medal. The

medal was awarded to Col. Rain for his outstanding service as executive officer of the 11th Inf. Regt. of the 44th Infantry Division.

Lt. Col. Morgan L. Phillips, camp claims officer, has received the Bronze Star medal for his excellent supervision in the operation of transporting troops into and out of the Red Horse Staging Area. He served in the European theater for twenty months.

AIRBORNE SCHOOL
(Ft. Benning, Ga.)

9 April 1946

Five distinguished members of the Chinese National Military Council, Maj. Gen. C. M. Kang, Maj. Gen. K. T. Pen, Lt. Col. David T. W. Li, Lt. Col. C. Y. Lieu, and Dr. Hang, visited the Airborne School Thursday, 4 April, to observe airborne training methods for future Chinese National Army use, as guests of Maj. Gen. Gerry Chapman, Commandant of the Airborne School.

The five-man Chinese National Army mission was conducted on a tour of the Airborne School, studying the techniques used in training men to be airborne, and witnessed the airborne participation in Ft. Benning's Army Week demonstrations.

Maj. Gen. Gerry Chapman, Commandant of the Airborne School, was presented the Distinguished Service Medal by Maj. Gen. Harry Hazlett, commanding general of the Replacement and School Command at Ft. Bragg, N. C., Thursday, 4 April, at a luncheon of the full Airborne School officer staff, for directing "the airborne program during the period in which it was expanded to its greatest dimensions" and preparing "several divisions for the important part they played in achieving victory."

In the period specified by General Chapman's citation, he was the commanding general of the Airborne Command at both Ft. Bragg and Camp Mackall, N. C. His duties were to supervise the training of all airborne troops in the United States and to coordinate his efforts with those of the Army Air Forces.

Society

(Continued from Page 992)

Albert Cox, Admiral and Mrs. Adolphus E. Watson, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clinton F. Robison and Comdr. Daniel Ravenel were among the guests entertained the other evening by Miss Elizabeth Howry at a buffet supper at her home in Georgetown.

An interesting social gathering was that at the Netherlands Embassy, when a few days ago the Ambassador of the Low Countries and Mme. Loudon entertained at cocktails for the members of the 82nd Airborne Division, the paratroopers who took such valiant part in the liberation of Holland in September, 1944. Mme. Loudon in a smart grey gown received with Ambassador Loudon and Maj. Gen. J. M. Gavin and Mrs. Gavin, the latter in a black frock with hat of white and yellow daisies, the General's aide and Col. Roos, Military Attaché of the Netherlands Embassy. The first commanding general of the 82nd, Lt. Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway, who trained the boys in this country, took them overseas and saw them through three rugged campaigns, was of course a central figure in the gathering. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ridgway, Gen. Omar Bradley and Mrs. Bradley, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Greely, Brig. Gen. Albert Cox with his son, Albert, Jr., a paratrooper until his recent discharge; Col. W. M. Griffith, Maj. Fred Silver, Major Herbert Champlin, Capt. Paul Donnelly all up from Fort Bragg and stationed at Fort Meade over the week-end. Among the paratroopers was Capt. Charles Mason, whose excursion into Holland brought him romance, for during the bombing of Nijmegen, he met his pretty young blonde wife.

Commodore and Mrs. John D. Small entertained at a cocktail party at their Chevy Chase home Friday last for the distinguished industrialist, from Havana, Cuba, Mr. Dayton Hedges and Mrs. Hedges, who have been much entertained during their Washington visit.

Mrs. W. E. Pattison French, widow of Col. French, who recently purchased an apartment at 2540 Massachusetts Ave., after selling her Georgetown home, is giving a series of house-warming cocktail parties, and was hostess the other day to a group of friends. In the company were Admiral and Mrs. George Carver, Col. and Mrs. Frank Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. George M. O'Rear and Col. and Mrs. George W. Cocheu of the Service set.

Gen. Ben Lear having been retired, is with Mrs. Lear leaving Washington this month to settle in the South. They have

chosen as their future home Memphis, Tenn., where he was formerly stationed and where they have a large circle of friends.

Vice Admiral William S. Pye, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Pye have purchased for a future home the rectory of Trinity Church at Newport, R. I., where they were stationed during the War and where they have a wide circle of friends.

When Col. Arnold C. Van Zandt leaves Washington for the West within the next few days on official business, Mrs. Van Zandt will accompany him, putting in her time visiting relatives and friends.

Weddings and Engagements
(Continued from Page 992)

Rbt., and Mrs. Anderson of Baltimore, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Van Metre, to Mr. Charles Lloyd Worthington, Jr., son of Mrs. Marion Poor Worthington and the late Mr. Charles Lloyd Worthington, also of Baltimore.

Army Ground Forces

The following officers have reported for duty at AGF headquarters: Cols. Nathaniel A. Burnell II, CAC, G-1 Sec.; Thomas J. Heavy, Cav., G-1 Sec.; George E. Lynch, Inf., G-3 Sec.; Lt. Col. Cecil E. Spann, Jr., Cav., Dev. Sec., and WOJG Leslie S. Reuter, AUS, G-1 Sec.

Officers relieved: Cols. Ralph C. Cooper, FA; Harold R. Jackson, CAC; Francis A. March, FA; Randolph T. Pendleton, CAC; James B. Quill, Cav.; Lt. Cols. Bazley W. Johnson, Ord.; Maurice B. Lampl, CAC; Ridgway P. Smith, Jr., Inf.; Walter L. Weinaug, CE; Majs. William G. Neville, AGD; Clarence B. Shimer, Inf., and WOJG John L. Kilkenny, Jr., AUS.

Hdq. First Army

General Courtney H. Hodges, Commanding General, in a recorded Army Day address broadcast throughout North Carolina, sounded a challenge to the people of this country to retain consciousness of their army as a safeguard in any national security program.

Hdq. Second Army

Officers reporting: Lt. Cols. Lellan H. Hollan, Ord., from Camp Gruber, Okla.; Kenneth Clark, AGD, from Camp Campbell, Ky.; Capt. Warren E. Hancock, MC, from Camp Shelby, Miss., and 2nd Lt. Howard Fisher, QMC, from Camp Campbell, Ky.

Hdq. Fourth Army

Col. William Spence terminated his temporary appointment as Brigadier General following the policy of the War Dept. relative to reduction of General Officers. Colonel Spence reverts to his permanent rank of Colonel.

Assignments: Capt. Arthur B. White, aide to Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, Deputy Commander, replacing 1st Lt. Ira L. King; 2nd Lt. Alfred W. Negley, aide to Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe.

Hdq. III Corps

General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commanding General, reviewed AGF troops at Camp Polk, La., on 1 April.

Officers reporting: Col. Roy Silverman, FD; Maj. William H. Markos, AGD, and 1st Lt. Dean E. Hutter, Inf.

Maj. Howard H. Chase, Inf., has reported to Camp Pickett, Va., for shipment to ETO.

Hdq. V Corps

Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Petersen, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, Commanding General of V Corps, inspected V Corps units at Fort Meade, Md., on 29 March.

Col. Basil H. Perry, Artillery Commander, and Lt. Col. John R. Brindley, Artillery S-4, attended a recent two week conference at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.

Antiaircraft Artillery School

Maj. Gen. G. Ralph Meyer is now on terminal leave prior to retirement from the service.

Col. Randolph T. Pendleton, detailed to the University of Delaware, and Col. Harold R. Jackson, detailed to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are now at this School to plan antiaircraft ROTC courses.

Armored School

Officers reporting: Lt. Col. James S. Summerman, Maj. Milton B. Pulver, Tac-

tics Dept.; Lt. Col. Robert S. Demitz, WOJG Marvin J. Perry, S-4 Sect.; Lt. Col. Littleton A. Roberts, Capts. Everett J. Bledsoe, Matthew W. Byerly, WOJG Deter A. Barnhart, School Troops; and 1st Lt. Arthur S. Johnson, Officers Division.

Field Artillery School

Maj. Gen. Louis E. Hibbs, Commandant, in a recent ceremony before members of his staff and organization commanders, presented the Legion of Merit to Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell, whose retirement from the Army was announced 31 March. The citation, read by Col. Harold A. Doherty, S-1, commanded Gen. Pennell for his services as Commanding General of the FARTC here from March, 1943, to November, 1944, and as Commandant of the School from November, 1944 through August, 1945. General Pennell also was given a plaque as a "tribute to distinguished service," a gift of the staff, faculty, students and troops of the School.

At the same ceremony Col. Charles W. Gallaher, post commander, was also awarded the Legion of Merit for outstanding service in his present assignment.

Infantry School

Commencing with a radio address on "Universal Military Training" by Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, Commandant, on 1 April before the Atlanta Variety Club, and ending with an hour-long parade of both Army and civilian personnel in downtown Columbus, Ga., on 6 April, the School featured a full schedule in celebrating the first peacetime Army Week in five years. Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hazlett, Commanding General of Replacement and School Command, attended the joint Infantry and Airborne School demonstrations on 2 April.

Officer assignments to Academic regiment 7-13 April: Col. Wallace A. Mead, Majors Melvin Fletcher, John E. Tilton, Capt. James H. Craze, 1st Lt. Oliver A. Michels, and 2nd Lt. John R. Seifert.

Academies Exchange

Beginning 19 April, West Point and Annapolis will inaugurate a system of exchange visits between the Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy and the Midshipmen of the U. S. Naval Academy. One hundred twenty Cadets and one hundred twenty Midshipmen will exchange places with each other for a three-day period.

This exchange plan was devised by Brig. Gen. G. J. Higgins, Commandant of Cadets and Rear Admiral S. H. Ingalls, Commandant of Midshipmen to foster further understanding and knowledge of each others' methods of instruction.

Cadets and Midshipmen will leave West Point and Annapolis early Friday morning and arrive at their respective destinations Friday afternoon.

While at West Point each visiting Midshipman will take the place of the Cadet who is visiting Annapolis. He will live in the absent Cadet's room, take his place in ranks at formations, eat at the Cadet's table in the Cadet Mess Hall, and attend Saturday morning classes normally attended by the Cadet. Saturday afternoon, the Midshipmen will witness Cadet athletic and sports activities, visit points of interest and Saturday night, attend the Cadet "Hop."

Sunday morning, the Midshipmen, after attending religious services of their own denomination, will depart for Annapolis.

Cadets visiting Annapolis will participate in a similar program there.

West Point and Annapolis have exchanged only athletic competitors in the past, and by means of this present system of exchange, greater opportunities will be provided for the two undergraduate bodies to learn at first hand the functioning methods of their opposite numbers.

315th Bomb Wing Cited

Four groups of the 315th Bomb Wing of the 20th Air Force, now on occupation duty in the Pacific, have been awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation for their contribution to the obliteration of the Japanese petroleum industry.

The 315th was cited for 15 night strikes from 26 June to 15 August. By means of the radar scope, the Wing's B-29's from the 16th, 331st, 501st, and 502nd groups, were able to strike in complete darkness. Despite restrictions to normal precision bombing, scope photographs indicated a high percentage of bombs on target.

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ADAMS — Born at Samaritan Hospital, West Palm Beach, Fla., 8 March 1946, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas E. Adams, GSC, a daughter, Martha Adams, granddaughter of the late Col. Joseph S. Cecil.

AGNEW — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 27 March 1946, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert Russell Agnew, a son, Richard Paul Agnew.

BARDEN — Born at the Army Air Base Hospital, Orlando, Fla., 16 March 1946, to Col. and Mrs. Richard R. Barden, AC, a daughter, Sue Jane Barden.

BERGHEER — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 27 March 1946, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Marvin Henry Bergheer, a son, Marvin Dale Bergheer.

CAMPBELL — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 28 March 1946, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Van Brant Campbell, a son, Kenneth William Campbell.

CHALFANT — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 21 March 1946, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Sansom Chalfant, twins, daughter, Hope Susan, and son, Harry Harvey Chalfant.

CHASE — Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 April 1946, to Capt. and Mrs. Harry Taylor Chase, USN, a son, James Devereaux Chase.

COUDLER — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 April 1946, to Maj. and Mrs. Bruce B. Coudler, FA, a daughter.

DOHERTY — At the Station Hospital, MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla., 2 April 1946, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert H. Doherty, a daughter.

DOYLE — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 March 1946, to Maj. and Mrs. Garth Ellis Doyle, a daughter, Linda Boyle Doyle.

DYER — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 27 March 1946, to Maj. and Mrs. Frederick Wolff Dyer, a daughter, Kathleen Christine Dyer.

HITCHCOCK — Born at the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., 4 April 1946, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. P. Hodapp, (SC), USN-Ret., a daughter, Jane Hodapp.

HURDIS — Born at the Regional Station Hospital, Waltham, Mass., 3 April 1946, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Richard W. Hurdis, USA, (USMA '45), a son, Richard Warren Hurdis, Jr., grandson of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McLaughlin of Somerville, Mass., and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles E. Hurdis.

JAMESON — At the Station Hospital, MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla., 1 April 1946, to Capt. and Mrs. Ashley Jameson, a daughter.

JOHNSON — Born at the Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City, 2 April 1946, to Capt. and Mrs. Rodell C. Johnson, AUS, a son.

KIEFFER — Born at the DePaul Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 28 March 1946, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Wayne Kieffer, a son, Robert Wayne Kieffer, Jr.

LOESCH — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 28 March 1946, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Frederick Loesch, a daughter, Margaret Ann Loesch.

MILLER — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 24 March 1946, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. June Shafe Miller, a daughter, Carol Sue Miller.

MILLER — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 April 1946, to Maj. and Mrs. Verlin A. Miller, AAF, a daughter.

MILLIKAN — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 April 1946, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. Millikan, USN, a daughter.

MILLS — Born at the Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., 28 March, 1946, to Pl. Sgt. and Mrs. R. A. Mills, USMC, a son.

PLUSTER — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 22 March 1946, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Herman Louis Pluster, a daughter, Betsy Suzanne Pluster.

PUGH — Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., 22 March 1946, to Lt. and Mrs. Lloyd Randolph Pugh, Jr., a son, John Randolph Pugh.

RAPHAEL — Born at Memphis, Tenn., 1 April 1946, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Victor George Raphael, a son, Victor George Raphael, Jr.

ROYCE — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 27 March 1946, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Samuel Wendell Royce, a son, Craig Adams Royce.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

SMITH — Born at Bolling Field, D. C., 20 March 1946, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Vernon Lyle Smith, a daughter, Terrill Anne Smith, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Clifton A. Pritchett, GSC, USA, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyle Smith of Honolulu, T. H.

SPOONHOUR — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 24 March 1946, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert Washington Spoonhour, a son, James Michael Spoonhour.

STEARNS — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 28 March 1946, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Westcott Stearns, a son, Robert Wesley Stearns.

TALLY — Born at Brooke General Hospital, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 March 1946, to Col. and Mrs. Emmett Murchison Tally, a son, Thomas Miller Tally.

WASEM — Born at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 31 March 1946, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edgar F. Wasem, Jr., a daughter, Pamela Nash Waseem.

WELLMAN — Born at the Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., 27 March 1946, to Maj. and Mrs. H. M. Wellman, USMC, a daughter.

WILLIAMS — Born at the Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., 27 March 1946, to Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Williams, USMC, a daughter.

Married

BAIRD-BECKETT — Married in the First Methodist Church, Haddon Heights, N. J., 6 April 1946, Miss Florence Elinor Beckett to Lt. William Ellison Baird, USCG.

BURCHAM-GRAF — Married at the Post Chapel, Quantico, Va., 26 March 1946, Cpl. Janet M. Graf, USMCR(W) to Cpl. Billie A. Burchan, USMC.

CRESAP - APPLEGARTH — Married at home in San Francisco, Calif., 27 March 1946, Miss Laura Bride Applegarth to Comdr. Logan Cresap, Jr., USN, (USNA '26), son of Comdr. and Mrs. Logan Cresap, USN, and grandson of the late Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. James C. Cresap, USN.

FAIRWEATHER-MOORE — Married in Hartford, Conn., 28 March 1946, Miss Mary Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Philip St. John Moore of Norfolk, to Lt. Wellington Boles Fairweather, USNR.

GASTON-NICHOLS — Married at the bride's home in New Vernon, N. J., 7 April 1946, Mrs. Anne Chandler Nichols to Lt. Comdr. John Garretson Gaston, 2d, USNR.

GOODWIN-LANDRUM — Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 28 March 1946, Mrs. Lydia Vogt Landrum to Col. Arthur Cleveland Goodwin, Jr.

GRISWOLD-NICOLSON — Married in St. John's Church in Georgetown, D. C., 10 April 1946, Miss Stratton Nicolson to Lt. Dwight Griswold, AUS.

GROS-MATICIS — Married at the Post Chapel, Quantico, Va., 30 March 1946, Sgt. Anna M. Maticis, USMCR(W) to Cpl. Carl Edward Gros, USMC.

KENT-THOENEN — Married in the chapel, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 April 1946, Miss Whitney Thoenen to Col. Edward Kent, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Edward Kent.

KING-SILLIK — Married at the Riverside Chapel, New York City, 7 April 1946, Mrs. Jean Sillik to Lt. Comdr. William King, USN, of the USS *Wasp*.

KUZDENY-SULLIVAN — Married in St. Gabriel's Church, Washington, D. C., 2 March 1946, Miss Mary Sullivan to Lt. Daniel Kuzdeny.

Lewis-Chunn — Married at the bride's home, Sarasota, Fla., 26 March 1946, Miss Anne W. Chunn, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George D. Chunn, MC, USA-Ret., to Capt. Robert L. Lewis, AUS, son of Mrs. H. L. Lewis and the late Col. H. L. Lewis.

LOISEAUX-FLANAGAN — Married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, Miss Cecily Wright Flanagan to Lt. (Jg) Theodore Loiseaux, (MC) USNR.

MARTIN-DUNCANSON — Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Bragg, N. C., 6 April 1946, Miss Alice Mae Duncanson to Lt. Orville Wells Martin, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Orville Wells Martin, and nephew of Col. C. M. Lucas.

MCLONE-REIDY — Married at the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Washington, D. C., Miss Jean Marie Reidy to Lt. Edward Watkins McLoone, (MC) AUS.

MILLER-BENZEL — Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., 31 March 1946, Miss Marie Benzel to Maj. Paul C. Miller, AUS.

NELSON-INKSTER — Married at Christ Church, Seattle, Wash., 6 April 1946, Miss Mary Brennan Inkster to Capt. John F. Nelson, Inf., AUS.

O'BRIEN-BOOTHE — Married at Carlton House, New York City, 6 April 1946, Mrs.

Army and Navy Journal

April 13, 1946

995

Foreign Service Exams

The State Department has announced that a special written Foreign Service examination for qualified members of the armed forces and honorably discharged veterans will be held 30 Sept.-1 Oct. 1946.

By agreement with the War and Navy Departments, members of the armed forces will be eligible to apply for designation to take the examination regardless of their rank, length of service, or where they are stationed. Arrangements will be made to hold the written examination overseas wherever necessary. Candidates who are successful on the written examination will be required to take a subsequent oral examination before appointments are made.

Eligibility requirements are as follows:

1. An applicant must be a member of the armed forces or an honorable discharged veteran.

2. An applicant must have been born between 1 July 1915, and 1 July 1925.

3. An applicant must be an American citizen and have been such for at least 15 years.

4. If married, an applicant's wife (husband) must be an American citizen.

5. An applicant must have received a bachelor's or other equivalent degree from a college or university accredited by recognized national or regional accrediting agencies; or, if his course in such a college or university was interrupted by entrance on active duty in the armed forces, he must have at time of submitting his application, completed approximately three-fourths of the course required for a bachelor's or other equivalent degree.

6. An applicant must be able to read with reasonable facility one of the following languages: French, German, Spanish.

Members of armed forces will be able to obtain applications through official channels. Army personnel should see War Department Circular No. 29 of 30 Jan. 1946. A Navy Department BuPers letter, a Marine Corps Letter of Instruction, and a Coast Guard All-DCGO letter will be forthcoming.

The deadline for receipt of applications is 17 June 1946. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion-List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 29 March 1946.

PROMOTION LIST

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—Shuey E. Wolfe, CAC #120. Vacancies—sixty-four.

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—Richard W. Carter, CAV #310.

Senior Lt. Colonel—Henry I. T. Creswell, INF #123.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Colonel—Aloysius E. O'Flaherty, Jr., INF #128.

Last promotion to the grade of major—William A. R. Robertson, AC #228.

Last promotion to the grade of captain—Harrison S. Markham, CWS No. 288.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Robert T. Blake, FA #1273.

NON-PROMOTION LIST

2d Lt. to 1st Lt.

Paul F. Crutchlow, PH C (temp 1st lt.).

Passover Message

Secretary of War Patterson on 10 April issued the following Passover message:

"In celebrating the Passover Holy Days this year, Americans of the Jewish faith may take just pride in their contribution to the common victory. For thousands of years the Jews have been among the victims of tyranny, whether under the Pharaohs of Egypt or the Fuehrs of modern despotism. Then and now they have been ever ready to defend liberty and human rights. In this country their record of patriotism and devotion to duty goes back to our first great struggle for freedom. The Army for whose successes they worked and fought so well congratulates the Jews of America upon this occasion, which symbolizes the exodus of free men from the shadow of slavery."

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Unification of Services
(Continued from first page)

prove in advance a bill that will come to him for his approval later.

The Senate subcommittee's proposal would establish a single Department of Common Defense under a Secretary who would be a member of the President's cabinet. Under him would be an Under Secretary who would assist him in administering the Department and four Assistant Secretaries who would have charge of (1) research and development, (2) intelligence, (3) procurement, logistics, and medical care, and (4) education and training.

The Army Air Forces would be set up parallel with the Army and Navy. Headings each of these three coordinate armed forces would be three "Secretaries" who "under the supervision and direction of the President and of the Secretary of Common Defense" would be charged with the administration of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Senator Thomas, Chairman of both the subcommittee and the full committee, was pleased with the output of his subcommittee but did not predict any fast action on it, saying that it was "possible" of enactment at this session, but "probable" at the next session.

Senator Thomas said that the subcommittee met on the bill almost every day and that it was aided in its work by Rear Adm. Arthur W. Radford, USN, Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstad, AAF, Lt. Gen. J. L. Collins, USA, Director of Information for the War Department, Mr. Ferdinand Eberstadt, New York investment banker who made an exhaustive study of merger proposals for Secretary Forrestal, Harold Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and various representatives of the War and Navy Intelligence sections.

Following publication of the new bill, General Collins, who has supervision of Army Public Relations, went to the White House for a conference with President Truman.

Senator Thomas said that his subcommittee will meet the Senate Naval Committee at the pleasure of Senator Walsh, chairman of the latter group. Senator Walsh, on the other hand, said that he has not yet read the new bill, and hence has not formed an opinion on it, but that he intends to have his Naval Affairs Committee hold hearings on it with a view to getting the views of the Naval leaders.

In the House, both Representative May, chairman of the Military Committee, and Representative Vinson, chairman of the Naval Committee, neither of whom have looked with favor on any unification suggestions, said that they have not yet read the Senate bill. Representative Manasco, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, to which committee merger legislation in the House has been referred, said that he will wait until the Senate acts before taking the matter up in his committee.

As might have been anticipated Secretary of War Patterson came out immediately and strongly for the new bill. Naval sources were prompt to point out that

Mr. Patterson took this action, by his own words, before he "had time to study it carefully or analyze it in detail." The text of Mr. Patterson's statement follows:

"The Common Defense Bill just presented to the Senate Military Affairs Committee by its Subcommittee is legislation of vital importance to the country.

"I have not had time to study it carefully or analyze it in detail, but it is obvious on first reading that it meets the general requirements recommended by the President for overhaul of our security machinery, and embodies the best features of plans presented by both the Navy and the War Departments looking to that end.

"For the first time in the history of the United States it provides the frame-work for a comprehensive security program and a true military policy. Heretofore, we have had an Army policy and a Navy policy. And now, in recent years, the Air Force has come of age. No single one of these three services offered complete protection of the nation from attack. Yet only after the actual beginning of hostilities did we succeed in correlating to any appreciable degree the differing strategic concepts and varying missions for the best joint use of our strength. Only when we are at war could we fuse, partially and imperfectly, three services into a single military machine.

"The plan offered by the Senate bill, placing the three great arms under a civilian secretary with a joint staff and a single chief of staff as his advisers in a unified Department of Common Defense, underscores the interdependence of all arms in modern war and permits the three fighting services for the first time to work together in close partnership under common direction toward their common end of public service and the defense of the nation."

The full text of the Senate bill begins on page 989 of this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. An identical bill was introduced in the House by Representative Randolph except that he introduced a new Section 108 and renumbered succeeding sections accordingly. The new Section 108 in Mr. Randolph's bill provides for a special set-up for "Common Services" as follows:

"Sec. 108. (a) There shall be within the Department of Common Defense a Director of Common Services, who shall be appointed for a term of three years by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Such Director shall be appointed from general or flag officers of the Armed Forces. Under the Secretary or Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, such appointee shall have supervision and control over all personnel assigned or transferred to his office and over all functions and installations pertaining to the common services, supply, and hospital requirements of the armed forces which may from time to time be assigned to him by the Secretary. The Director of Common Services, while holding office as such, shall have the rank of General or Admiral and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of a Rear Admiral (upper half) and to a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per year.

"(b) The Office of the Director of Common Services shall consist of such personnel, officers, offices, agencies, organizations, installations, materiel, property, records and projects as may hereafter be assigned or transferred to it from time to time by law or by Executive Order of the President."

Following is the text of the report made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by its Subcommittee on Unification of the Armed Forces in support of the new unification bill reported this week:

The undersigned Subcommittee on Unification of the Armed Forces has given careful

consideration to President Truman's recent message to Congress on unification and has reviewed the testimony presented at the 30 hearings on unification of the military departments held by the full committee and, after conference and deliberation, submits herewith a proposed bill for consideration by the full committee.

The bill is based upon the following conclusions unanimously concurred in by the members of the subcommittee:

(1) We Need Unified Decision in Washington

The doctrine of unified command in the zone or theater of military operations—a principle which proved its worth beyond question—must find its counterpart in an effective directing head of common defense

(Please turn to Back Page)

Army Service Forces

Signal Corps

The Signal League, civilian association of wartime former communications officers and manufacturers was organized in Chicago recently with the election of officers and seven members of its Board of Governors. The League was established to encourage post-war application of wartime research, development and training in communications.

Maj. Gen. James A. Code, Jr., (ret.), former assistant chief signal officer, ASF, and now vice president of Automatic Electric Co., was elected chairman of the Board of Governors; William J. Halligan, head of the Hallicrafters Co., was chosen president of the League; S. I. Neiman, wartime director of public relations for the Signal Corps in Chicago, was elected secretary and the following were elected to the Board of Governors:

Edward W. Shepherd, of Philco Corp.; Jerome J. Kahn, of Standard Transformer Corp.; Leslie F. Muter, of the Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Inc.; Frank J. O'Brien of Galvin Manufacturing Co.; Oliver Read of Radio News; U. A. Sanabria of American Television Laboratories and Horace M. Carton of E. B. Mathewson Company.

The Signal League has established headquarters in the One North LaSalle bldg., as an Illinois not-for-profit corporation.

Chaplains Corps

A series of lectures on Christianity delivered in February and March at Nippon University by Col. Iven L. Bennet, Chief of Chaplains, AFPAF, will be published in book form by the University and made available to Bible students throughout Japan.

Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) William D. Cleary, former Deputy Chief of Chaplains, USA, now on terminal leave, at a ceremony in the Office of the Chief of Chaplains on Wednesday afternoon, 3 April was presented with an illuminated parchment service scroll. It contained the signatures of the Chief of Chaplains and the office personnel. The presentation was witnessed by a group of interested friends and the personnel of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains.

Transportation Corps

As the result of a survey the Office of the Chief of Transportation has authorized commanders of Transportation Corps field installations, such as ports of embarkation, and directors of divisions within the OCT, to recommend Regular Army or Volunteer officers (category I) to take transportation courses. As was the case for Regular Army officers before the war, expenses will be borne by the War Department.

Officers recommended must be professionally adaptable, qualified for general service and under 50 years of age, and must have been given "excellent" or "superior" efficiency ratings during the past two calendar years. Selections will be based primarily from the standpoint of the benefit the Transportation Corps will receive from such specialized training. It will be possible for officers to continue studies long enough to receive degrees.

Adj. Gen. Dept.

Col. Edwin P. Crandell has been appointed Adjutant General of the Middle Pacific command, succeeding Brig. Gen. Orlen N. Thompson.

General Thompson arrived in the Pacific in July 1943, having had one previous tour in Hawaii—from 1939 to 1941.

Colonel Crandell arrived in MidPac in June of last year and was assigned as Adjutant General, Headquarters Replacement Training command.

He is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, Class of 1922.

Quartermaster Corps

Col. B. D. Butler, commanding officer of

the Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot, will depart on terminal leave prior to retirement from the service about 7 May 1946. His retirement will bring to a close a colorful and distinguished Army career of thirty-three years outstanding service.

Colonel Butler enlisted in the Army for infantry service in Hawaii in 1913. He accompanied the 3rd Division overseas and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Infantry, 1 June 1918, after having filled all non-commissioned officers grades pertaining to an infantry company. He served through the various French campaigns, entering Germany on 11 November 1918 in command of an infantry company, remaining with the Army of Occupation until August 1919.

In 1935 Colonel Butler completed the regular course at the Infantry School, and served with the infantry until detailed to the Quartermaster Corps in 1938.

In 1942 he joined the newly organized Armored Force, serving as division quartermaster and as quartermaster for the Armored Corps, performing these duties during the desert maneuvers in 1942 and 1943 and the Tennessee maneuvers in 1943. Colonel Butler departed for overseas service with the 20th Infantry Corps and, upon return from overseas in July 1944, was assigned to the Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot.

Colonel Butler wears the following decorations: Legion of Merit, Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Mexican Border, World War I with 4 stars, German occupation, Pre-Pearl Harbor, ETO, American Theater, and World War II.

Colonel Butler now resides at 3313 Hemphill, Fort Worth, Texas, with his wife and son, Braxton DeG. Butler II.

Medical Corps

More than 200 Medical Corps officers whose training was completed in the States under the Army Specialized Training Program have arrived in Germany as replacements for both specialist and non-specialist medical officers eligible for redeployment, Headquarters, E. S. Forces, European Theater has announced.

The ASTP graduates are at Marburg where they are being assigned to Army medical installations throughout the Theater.

Army Nurse Corps

Army nurses with 14 months service are now eligible for redeployment. This directive from the War Department lowers the period of service from a previous 18 months requirement for those nurses who signed statements requesting release from service at the earliest date.

Lt. Col. Daisy M. McCommons, European Theater Director of Nurses, reports that since 30 Jan. 1946, when a previous set of criteria governing nurse redeployment went into effect, 1,301 nurses have left that Theater for the U. S. She said all nurses with 25 points, except volunteers, have returned to the States.

Ordnance Department

Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, Acting Chief of Ordnance, will address the members of the New York Post, Army Ordnance Association, in New York City on 26 April.

Brig. Gen. Edward E. MacMorland, Deputy Chief of Field Service, Office, Chief of Ordnance, will become Commanding General of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, effective 15 May.

Brig. Gen. Philip G. Blackmore has been relieved from assignment with Hq ASF and assigned to Hq Sixth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Navy Promotions

(Continued from Page 988)

Lt. (Jg) to Lieut.

John Baltusnik	Leon C. Kincaid
George C. Curtis	Hugh F. McStay
Clarence C. Smith	Henry J. Myers
John J. Belcher (SC)	Fred Swinton
Alonzo W. Derling	Edward A. Toczek
(SC)	Dalton C. Ward
Ronald J. Blair	Martin Binder
James R. Cliffe	Rollin M. Reed
John W. Fordemwalt	Clyde H. Steele

Reappt. Lt. (Jg)

Leslie B. McRae	Ernest B. Crissman
Willie L. Prickett	(SC)

To Lt. (Jg)

Paul H. Hall	Cletus A. Lee
Kenneth S. McCann	Philip A. McClure
Leonard D. Stephens	Howard J. Benward
William B. Sweet	ChMach C. E. Fosha
Herbert J. Wiker	ChMach L. C. Johnson

To Ensign

Phar R. W. Kenther (HC)	ChRM P. H. Hall
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To CWO

Gen. E. L. Dieudonne	Elec. W. J. Jackson
Mach. J. Morgan	Phar. R. E. Thompson
Mach. K. C. Gjerding	Phar. J. O. Rye

To WO

ChBsns. P. R. Green	CRE E. L. Evans
ChMach J. F. Hesson	CPC A. L. Johnson
CSC H. H. Daniel	

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Dependents to Europe

The first families to join Army troops in Europe will leave the New York Port of Embarkation 18 April aboard the Army transport Thomas H. Barry.

Maj. Gen. Edmund H. Leavey, Chief of Transportation, said this week that two other Army transports carrying dependents will leave New York within a few days after the first ship. The Henry Gibbons is scheduled to sail 22 April, and the George W. Goethals a few days later. Each will carry 454 dependents. The first ship will carry 538.

All three ships are bound for Bremerhaven, Germany. Within 24 hours after arrival the 1,446 dependents will be moved out of the port by first class rail accommodations to military communities in the United States Zone of Germany.

Following are names of additional dependents to participate in the first movement of wives and children to Europe. As in previous lists the name of the officer, requesting transportation appears followed by the names of his dependents scheduled to go during April:

First Lieutenants

Allen T. Weaver—Elina H. Weaver, Kittie Kae, 4 mos.
James E. Blackwell—Mrs. James E. Blackwell, Beverly A., 1.
Anthony M. Lydon—Frances Rita Lydon.
Walter M. Schaefer—Mary H. Schaefer.
Bruce W. P. Edgerton—Jeanette Ellen Edgerton.
Earle R. Teeter—Elizabeth Leslie Teeter.
Max L. Wool—Diana E. Wool.
Louis F. Ames—Mary Martha Ames, Rexford Oliver, 3.
William Goldner—Alta O. Goldner.
Everard G. A. Barnes—Elena Luisa Barnes, Maria Elena, 6 mos.
G. E. Honadale—Norma J. Honadale, David, 3; Susan V., 10 mos.
Samuel W. Strother—Nicla S. Strother.
Benjamin W. Hohmann—Helen L. Hohmann.
Arleigh G. Meyer—Mary K. Meyer, Arleigh G., Jr., 3.
Allison R. Stealy—Norma L. Stealy.
Albert R. Friedel—Thelma Young Friedel.
Walter G. Mitchell—Jean S. Mitchell.
Olin C. Woodrum—Elizabeth A. Woodrum, William A., 9 mos.
John B. Stewart—Natalie H. Stewart, John B., 1.
Terrence M. Pierce—Dora Pierce.
David L. Laird—Marjorie C. Laird.
Edwin M. Aldrich—Marge A. Aldrich, Margaret A., 1.
Robert L. Brigham—Kathleen M. Brigham.
John Parks—Thelma Parks, Shirley, 17.
Dudley F. Powell—Mrs. D. F. Powell.
Thaddeus J. Obal—Regina C. Obal.
Herbert L. Meyer—Florenne H. Meyer, Elana, 3 mos.
Malcolm Harris—Barcia E. Harris, Malcom, 1.
Harry J. Huff, II—Carolyn V. Huff.
Jack T. Gilstrap—Mabel J. Gilstrap.
Richard D. Baker—Imogene C. Baker.
Karl D. Kaasch—Bonny D. Kaasch, Karla D., 2.
Bernard I. Simon—Selma Simon.
Fielding L. Greaves—Jean H. Greaves.
David L. Silver, Jr.—Betty Jane Silver.
Edward V. Hendryk—Frances M. Hendryk, Suzanne F., 6 mos.
Charles E. Rogers—Evelyn W. Rogers, Charles E., 2.
John H. Smith—Billie M. Smith.
William B. Tuttle—Peggy Kersh Tuttle.
John Heinig—Hildegarde Heinig.
Peter J. Blake—Martha H. Blake.
Joseph Braly—Betty Blue Braly.
John McCormick—Mary L. McCormick, John W., 2.
Allan L. Partridge—Sarah Overton Partridge.
Randolph J. Cary—Rebecca Herbert Cary.
John B. Crane—Catherine P. Crane, Jo Ann H., 5; Catherine L., 2.
Wayne Yoakum—Luella Mae Yoakum.
Robert M. Mumme—Helen P. Mumme, Susan A., 1.
Raymond Cornborough—Marion Cornborough.
Louis Dominick—Joy C. Dominick.
John M. Gilman—Myrtle A. Gilman.
John M. Shaw—Mary Louise Shaw.
Eugene A. Esker—Gladys Marie Esker.
John L. Gray—Mary Lou Gray.
Peter Platten—Helen Beaver Platten.
Joseph W. Powers—Elizabeth V. Powers, Joseph W., 5 mos.
Robert A. Van Mater—Dorothy E. Van Mater.
Howard Greenawalt—Nancy Greenawalt, Nancy, 1.
George Feger—Florence Feger.
Clarence Wolfinger—Suzanne Wolfinger, Carolyn, 9 mos.
Myron F. Woolsey—Reta G. Pearson.
Vest R. Miller—Vlasta A. Miller, Patrick D., 1; Carol J. Reindl, 10.
Thomas E. Moore, Jr.—Maudie O'Brien Moore.

William B. Short—Joy G. Short.

David E. Johns—Edna L. Johns.
David A. Ammon—Lois Rodgers Ammon, Letitia Anne, 2.
Wilburn W. Hursey—Ann Tyson Hursey.
Joseph L. Austin—Rebecca Ann Austin.
Harold N. Martens—Betty J. Martens.
Roy E. Stewart—Jewell West Stewart, Wallace R., 3; Sandra S., 5 mos.
Allan L. Moran—Gladys M. Moran.
Clinton Thompson—Annie R. Thompson.
Harold L. White—Mrs. Bonnie White.
Robert M. Peden—Arlene L. Peden, Robert M., Jr., 1.
Jamer R. Mottley—Margaret Mottley, James R., Jr., 2.
C. M. Anderson—Ruth M. Anderson, Ronny C., 9.
Curtis F. Young—Helen Ruth Young.
Clifford L. Tatom—Alice J. Tatom.
James B. Riggs—Bonnie Riggs.
William F. Peace—Marine G. Peace, Billy, 9 mos.
Floyd D. Boze—Nancy A. Boze.
Frank R. Stanfield—Lucile Stanfield.
Richard Bull—Nancy Bull, Terry, 6.
Walter R. H. Berger—Katherine H. Berger.
Herbert S. Bucanan—Juanita E. Bucanan.
Foster Haney—Erma Haney, Coetta, 3.
Wesley J. Burnett—Ellen L. Burnett.
Paul McCoy—Martha P. McCoy, Amanda, 3.
Elmer B. Netko—Mary Netko, Linda Lee, 2.
James Nielsen—June L. Nielsen, Ronald J., 6.
Herbert W. Nelson, Jr.—Helen Alice Nelson.
Irvin L. Slotnik—Charlotte Slotnik.
Albert Widmer—Jean Widmer.
Edward B. Smith—Eileen W. Smith.
Paul M. Benedict—Margaret C. Benedict.
Robert E. Condon—Dorothy V. Condon, Robert E., Jr., 8 mos.
Thomas D. Burke—Wilma L. Burke.
Donald T. Bray—Frances D. Bray.
George E. Morgan—Charlotte H. Morgan.
Charles W. Watts—Adrian S. Watts, John S., 1.
Harold D. Simmons—Mona Jean Simmons.
John J. Lutz—Louella M. Lutz.
Harold C. Ross—Victoria N. Ross, Tanya Sue, 6 mos.
Jack M. Pollin—Virginia Copithorne Pollin.
Jack Alderson—Claire F. Alderson.
Raymond E. Camper—Maxine A. Camper, Ray E., Jr., 9.
Robert E. Osmers—Doris S. Osmers.
Arthur K. Fisher—Thelma M. Fisher.
J. R. Brown—Phyllis L. Brown.
George A. Flummer—Mary Josephine Flummer.
Alexander V. Mahomet—Ida M. Mahomet.
Oscar C. Hope, Jr.—Paula W. Hope.
Steve M. Fuqua—Jane Evelyn Fuqua, Joseph Terrel, 5; Jeanne, 1.

Second Lieutenants

Halsted J. Thorkelson—Virginia H. Thorkelson, Peter H., 4; Nicholas A., 1.
Charles A. Collins—Meryldine R. Collins.
Virgil R. Grenhagen—Margaret Hassel Grenhagen.
David E. Lane—Blanche Irene Lane.
John W. Mallory—Ruth E. Mallory, Patricia A., 3.
Marvin A. Olson—Delores I. Olson.
Cornelius Groenewold—Lucille M. Groenewold.
Frederick H. Nolke—Esther M. Nolke, Frederick H., Jr., 2; James E., 10 mos.
Francis St. John—Constance St. John, Peter, 4; Susan, 2.
Ira Ritow—Natalie Beltman Ritow.
Leon A. Cookman—Jane C. Cookman.
Thomas C. Musgrave—Joanna B. Musgrave.
Philip E. Phillips—Sonya F. Phillips.
Dewitt A. Nunn—Martha Nunn.
Robert L. Schoenfeld—Helen Schoenfeld, David, 1.
Charles W. Wetzel—Jessie L. Wetzel, Barbara L., 5 mos.
Louis Lipkin—Elsie Lipkin.
Reed Andrae—Margaret E. Andrae.
Charles S. Adler—Harriett Adler.
Charles J. McCabe—Mildred C. McCabe.
Theodore C. Willoughby—June E. Willoughby.
John G. O'Reilly—Mary Isabel O'Reilly, Jane, 7; Maureen, 4.
Joseph P. Montgomery—Frances DeSales Montgomery, Sarah Jane, 1.
Frederick W. Walter—Dorothy R. Walter.
Kenneth L. Russ—Ruth E. Russ.
Charles W. Eberly—Avaleen G. Eberly.
Charles A. Thacker—Dixie E. Thacker, John Charles, 2.
W. V. Kirksey—Iva E. Kirksey, James L., 3.
Bob N. Southern—Sara M. Southern.
Donovan E. Pratt—Hazel Ann Pratt.
William S. Chute—Nancy P. Chute.
John C. Narber—Isabelle N. Narber.
Paul J. Ruth—Evelyn A. Ruth, David P., 4.
Bernard L. Pearson—Virginia L. Pearson.
Ernest C. Wolfe—Madeleine A. Wolfe.
Ray V. Mayfield—Nita R. Mayfield.
John W. Reavley—Jacelyn O'Neal Reavley.
Raymond O. Blummer, Jr.—Doris Christine Blummer.
Howard E. Eldredge—Clethe T. Eldredge.
Aubrey Tisdale—Maxine Tisdale.
Buster T. Williams—Joyce W. Williams.
William B. Taylor—Nancy Atchison Taylor.
James V. Johnson—Hazel Mary Johnson, Norma Deane.
James A. Lydick—Gertrude S. Lydick.

William M. Nichols—Lydia Foster Nichols.
Keller N. Thornton—Mariann Thornton, Keller M., 5; Anna Cherrie, 1.

William J. Allen—Joyce Taylor Allen, William Joseph, 4.

Albert S. Bartholomew—Gwendolyn Bartholomew, Carolyn, 6.

Stanley F. Sparks—Alline A. Sparks, Ron Stanley, 3.

Quentin E. Goldstein—Vera M. Goldstein.

Karl P. McCann—Jerry Lee McCann.

Stewart H. Spencer—Olga F. Spencer, Sandra Lea, 6 mos.

Kenneth E. Payne—Irene E. Payne, Malcolm K., 4.

Pvt. Raymond Bush—Edith Bush, Judy, 11 mos.

Pvt. William E. Mitchell—Elizabeth Addie Mitchell.

Pvt. George Wixen—Goldie Berns Wixen, Jackie Lynn, 5.

Pvt. Robert G. Orr—Mary Anne Orr.

Pvt. Dean L. Hartman—Annette Hartman, Larry, 4.

Army and Navy Journal

997

April 13, 1946

Pfc. Robert K. Hill—Lillian E. Hill, Samuel R. Longwell, 8; Sally Jean Longwell, 7.

Pfc. Joseph E. Lowe—Bernice A. Lowe, Kathleen, 3; Joanne, 2; Linda, 5 mos.

Pfc. George W. Frye—Verena B. Frye, David G., 4; Donald R., 1.

Pvt. Raymond Bush—Edith Bush, Judy, 11 mos.

Pvt. William E. Mitchell—Elizabeth Addie Mitchell.

Pvt. George Wixen—Goldie Berns Wixen, Jackie Lynn, 5.

Pvt. Robert G. Orr—Mary Anne Orr.

Pvt. Dean L. Hartman—Annette Hartman, Larry, 4.

Marshall and Stark at Inquiry

Recalled for additional questioning by the Pearl Harbor investigating committee, General George S. Marshall and Admiral Harold R. Stark, former Army and Navy Chiefs, asserted on 9 April that on the evening of 6 December 1941 they knew nothing of impending war nor of a forecast of war made by the late President Roosevelt.

Testimony by Comdr. L. R. Schultz was that the President, on receiving the 13-point Japanese reply, had said to Harry Hopkins "this means war," and that attempts were made immediately to get in touch with Admiral Stark.

General Marshall told the committee that the 13 points gave no more indication of war than previous communications, and that the final part ending diplomatic relations was not available until after the attack. Had the President actually made the remark attributed to him, General Marshall declared that he would not have considered it a cause for an alert.

Admiral Stark asserted that had he known of the President's forecast, he would have searched out the communication to examine it. He did not recall having been at the National Theater in Washington, where he has been placed by testimony, but stated that to his knowledge, no attempt was made to get in touch with him.

New Navy Transport Plane

Bureau of Aeronautics representatives describe the double-decker giant transport plane being produced for the Navy by the Lockheed Corporation as a "regular Navy design in its experimental stages."

The plane was first announced in Burbank, Calif., on 7 April. It will carry 175 troops at 175 miles an hour, or about 100 passengers if fitted for commercial use. With four Pratt and Whitney engines, it would have a wing span of 200 feet, over-all length of 155 feet, and weight of 180,000 pounds.

Army Generals

The Senate on 10 April confirmed the nomination of Martin Conrad Shallenberger to be a Brigadier General, AUS.

The President on 11 April sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Thomas Donald Campbell, AUS, to be a Brigadier General, AUS.

House Naval Committee Agenda

The chairman of the House Naval Committee announced late this week that the committee expects to finish hearings and take action next week on the bill providing for the education of candidates for officers in the Navy. This will be followed by consideration of the bill to make the WAVES a permanent institution in the Navy. Succeeding this will be a continuation of consideration of the budget reduction in the Navy Appropriation bill.

Because of the Easter recess of Congress and the possibility of 10 A.M. sessions of Congress, the hearings referred to may be held evenings during the week.

Absentee Voting Bill

Sent to the President this week has been H. R. 5644, legislation which implements a method of absentee voting for State officials by members of the Armed Forces, merchant seamen and civilians serving outside the United States.

By the terms of the bill an application will have to be made for ballot, and free air mail will be accorded voting material.

Looking for something? Want to dispose of something? Use and read the Army and Navy Journal's classified advertisements.

For U. S. Graves

The French Government has decided that France will assume the cost of rental and indemnities to owners of the lands in use by the U. S. Army for its temporary military cemeteries of World War II, it was announced by the American Graves Registration Command at its headquarters in Versailles, France.

Seek WAC Specialists

Honorably discharged Wacs who want to reenter the Corps for overseas duty with United States Forces, European Theater, must have their applications filed with their local U. S. Army Recruiting Stations by midnight, 20 April.

The initial overseas contingent of Wacs is to leave Fort Dix, N. J., shortly after 1 May. Former Wacs who desire overseas service are required to have their papers processed immediately.

Former servicewomen may now reenlist in the Corps either until 30 Sept. 1946, or for the duration plus six months, at the grade held at the time of their discharge.

Alcan Highway Transferred

The Alaskan Highway and Landline as well as the airfields paralleling it were released from United States control and accepted by the Canadian Government 3 April at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

The United States Ambassador, Ray Atherton, relinquished control of these installations to General A. G. L. McNaughton, who accepted them for the Canadian Government.

Also present at the ceremony were: Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry and Vice Adm. Roscoe E. Schuirmann, the senior members respectively of the Army and Navy sections of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense; Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge, the original engineer in charge of construction; Brig. Gen. Dale V. Gaffney, commanding general of the Alaskan Wing, ATC; Brig. Gen. William H. Tunner, Commanding General, Troop Carrier Command.

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Financial Digest

World leadership is again claimed by the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, San Francisco, Calif. Reports released this week by the Bank of America return it to first place over New York City's Chase National Bank. Bank of America's deposits, the report states, totaled \$5,231,100,468 on 30 March, compared with Chase National Bank's \$5,140,087,000. The Bank of America reported its loans and discounts on 30 March as \$1,051,016,966, which is \$184,000,000 more than a year ago and \$62,000,000 more than at the end of last year.

Both mail order and chain store sales increased 14.2 per cent in March over March of last year. Thirty-five companies have reported March sales of \$575,594,170 as compared with sales of \$504,122,850 last year.

The Civilian Production Administration this week reduced the lumber export quota from the total for the first quarter of 225,000,000 board feet to 179,200,000 for the months of April, May and June. The Agency said that the reduced export quota will permit less than two per cent of the total production of the United States to be shipped out of the country, compared with an average pre-war shipment of around 4.6 per cent.

"The reduction was made," the CPA said, "despite the fact that nearly all foreign areas have a combination of decreased production and increased need for lumber."

Another Congressional development this week was the reporting by unanimous vote by the House Agricultural Committee a resolution to exempt the 1947 cotton crop from marketing quotas and acreage allotments provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The resolution said that the exemption was recommended in view of the critical shortage of fats and oils and protein feeds. Doubt was expressed that the effect would be to stimulate planting however.

Census Bureau reports this week noted a \$5 million rise in January imports, reflecting increased receipts from Russia, Latin America and India. United States imports last January reached \$328 million compared with \$297 million the previous month.

Adm. Carpenter PRO

Vice Adm. Arthur S. Carpenter has taken office as Coordinator of Public Relations at the Navy Department in a new Public Relations Department now in the formative stage.

Admiral Carpenter was relieved as Commandant, Ninth Naval District, by Vice Adm. George D. Murray.

Named Presidential Aide

Capt. Clark M. Clifford, USNR, was named by President Truman 4 April as his Naval aide, succeeding Commo. John K. Vardaman, whose nomination as a member of the Federal Reserve Board for a term of 14 years was confirmed by the Senate this week.

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Merchant Marine

Moving toward restoration of commercial activities in the Philippine Islands, the Maritime Commission recently approved the transfer of three additional vessels to Philippine registry and flag. The three motor vessels will join a group of 16 coast-wise vessels previously transferred.

Ownership and direction of the vessels will remain with the War Shipping Administration. The transfer is necessary, however, to comply with Philippine laws that permit coast-wise operation only of vessels flying the Philippine flag. Paul V. McNutt, Philippines high-commissioner, told the Senate Finance committee last week that the Islands are desperately in need of trade legislation.

Warrants Revoked

As a step toward simplification of post-war merchant ship operations, WSA has revoked almost all the provisions under the Ship Warrants Act, leaving in force only a prohibition on obtaining insurance, agency services or other such facilities from persons on a 1941 list of "blocked nationals."

The Ship Warrants Act, which became law 14 July 1941, authorized the Maritime Commission to fix priorities for ships to the end that national defense requirements would be fulfilled in the most expeditious manner. Under its terms, the Commission was empowered to grant preference in the use of shore facilities to ships that cooperated in national defense by following approved trade routes and by carrying vital cargoes. It also provided control of ocean freight rates. Maximum rate controls have now been revoked. Final termination of the warrant system requires action by either the President or Congress.

Added Passenger Facilities

To handle essential civilian travel until American ocean liners are turned back from military use, the WSA in cooperation with the State Department has arranged for eight round-trip voyages to overseas ports this month.

The voyages are designed principally to assist Americans stranded abroad, families of service men, and business men having vital need of transportation. Applications for passage may be made to WSA after travel documents have been obtained from the State Department. Last two sailings are 20 April to Bremen and LeHavre on vessels whose agent is the United States Lines.

Restoration of ship-to-shore radiotelephone service for large liners on Atlantic crossings was forecast in England about 10 days ago. An unauthorized call from the Queen Mary on her last trip to New York occasioned the remark by W. A. Burke, assistant Postmaster General, to the House of Commons that International radio frequency allocations are now being acquired to permit calls from liners to either New York or London.

Surplus Property Disposal

February sales of new and used surplus marine property, with a reported cost of \$5,106,447, brought cash returns of \$1,940,577, a recovery rate of 38 per cent, according to the Maritime Commission. These sales included barges, buoys, life floats and rafts, pontoons, anchors and chain, small craft, marine hardware, and marine power equipment.

Sales to the public during the same month of 58 small vessels brought a return of over "one and one-half million dollars," according to the WSA. Included in the sales were fishing boats, power yachts, tugs, and barges.

REGULAR OFFICERS:

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Oceanographic Studies

Forecasts of surf conditions on enemy beaches 24 hours in advance of D-Days and the resulting reduction in loss of men and ships were possible through studies of ocean waves conducted by the Navy during the war.

The wartime advances in oceanography, including a new system for charting shallow water areas by aerial photography, followed a Navy tradition established by Commodore Matthew Maury a century ago when he charted winds and ocean currents. They were based on extensive research by several laboratories under the Bureau of Ships and Hydrographic Office, and were applied in operations by the Navy Aerological service.

A recent Navy announcement describes the landings conducted with data gained from the oceanographic studies, and the task of establishing a workable weather bureau organization which began with examination of wave and weather data over many years. The first studies showed that waves get longer and higher when absorbing energy from the wind, and longer and lower after leaving the storm area where they are formed. The scientists also developed the theory explaining why waves sometimes go faster than the wind. This knowledge was useful for predicting waves in deep water, but much more investigation was necessary to learn about the effects of shore lines and beaches on waves.

From knowledge of weather in the region where an amphibious attack was planned, it was possible to predict waves just off the assault beach. But to forecast surf—the size of the breakers, their location and their frequency—it was necessary to know the depth of the water on the beach, the slope of the beach and other topographical features. The best beach information was obtained by the Navy underwater demolition men, but there were not enough of them for all needs.

Photographic reconnaissance was less hazardous and less likely to reveal proposed amphibious operations to the enemy. Over-lapping pictures were taken every few seconds from a high-flying plane. By comparing the over-lapped areas, photographic interpreters trained by the Navy measured the distance the wave crests advanced between pictures to determine the speed of the waves. This information was then applied to special graphs to obtain depth readings. For depths under 15 feet, the error is less than 15 per cent.

Another photographic method uses the special sonne strip camera. This method depends on photographing the bottom through calm, clear water, resulting in stereoscopic effects that bring out in sharp relief changes in depth and bottom features.

Surf forecasts made possible the initial landing of General George S. Patton, Jr., and his Seventh Army at Gela, Sicily with little opposition in July 1943. A storm had made the surf too rough for landings. The Germans and Italians expected the surf to run high for a considerable time, the usual aftermath of a period of high winds. Commander R. C. Steere, USN, aerologist, however, considered all pertinent oceanographic and weather conditions and advised Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, USN, in charge of amphibious operations, that the surf would quickly subside. The invasion fleet moved accordingly, and the enemy was taken by surprise. Two landings were conducted on Lingayen Gulf in Luzon and another at Normandy were also possible through such forecasts of surf conditions.

WACs Leave Hawaii

The last 30 members of the Women's Army Corps stationed in Hawaii were scheduled to leave for the mainland this week for reassignment or discharge.

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Propose Pay Increases

(Continued from First Page)

Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$165; enlisted men of the second grade, \$135; enlisted men of the third grade, \$115; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$100; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$90; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$150."

(b) The third paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his grade for each three years of service up to thirty years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or reserve components thereof; service in the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve Corps, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: Provided, That retired enlisted men heretofore or hereafter retired with credit for thirty years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and who served beyond the continental limits of the United States between 1898 and 1912, such service having been computed under previous laws as double time toward retirement, shall be entitled to receive the maximum retired pay now provided for the grade in which retired."

Sec. 2. (a). The second and third paragraphs of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,340 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

"Chief warrant officers of the Army except masters and chief engineers in the Army Mine Planter Service, and commissioned warrant officers with less than ten years of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,320 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay for the second period:

"Provided, That a commissioned warrant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army to receive the base pay and allowance of the third and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the Act approved 21 Aug. 1941 (Public Law 230, Seventy-seventh Congress)."

(b) The seventh paragraph of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"When the total pay and allowances authorized by this section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$550.00 per month, the amount of the allowances to which such person is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$550.00."

Sec. 3. The first paragraph of section 7 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The annual base pay of a brigadier general of the Army or the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Engineer in Chief of the Coast Guard, commodore of the Navy, an Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and an assistant to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, shall be \$6,800; and the annual base pay of a major general of the Army or the Marine Corps and of a rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be \$8,800. Every such officer shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters authorized in sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period."

Sec. 4. The second paragraph of section 1 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The first period, \$2,160; the second period, \$2,400; the third period, \$2,640; the fourth period, \$3,300; the fifth period, \$3,850; and the sixth period, \$4,400."

Sec. 5. The increases in pay specified in this Act shall be applicable to the active duty, retired, retirement, or retainer pay of all persons whose pay is governed by, or by reference to, those sections of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, which are amended by this Act.

Sec. 6. The increases in pay provided by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this Act.

Army Day

World-wide celebration of the first peaceful Army Day in five years, 6 April, was marked by high tributes to men of the Army and highlighted by President Truman's demand for strong United States forces to guard world peace.

Speaking at the gigantic Army Day exercises in Chicago, the President described the important role of the Army in the war and the increasingly important and difficult task of keeping the peace. To maintain the Army's strength and leadership, he requested Congress to adopt his military program of unification, continuation of the draft, and universal training.

"This Army Day is a fitting day for us to look thankfully at the past, and hopefully at the future," the President said.

"Our Army of democracy — of every walk of life, of every faith, of every national descent — was victorious over the professional armies of the dictators who had scorned us as too soft and too cowardly to fight. The survival of a free civilization is the reward for the struggle and battles of the men of our fighting forces."

President Truman with a look to the future, declared:

"The United States today is a strong nation: there is none stronger. This is not a boast. It is a fact which calls for solemn thought and due humility. It means that with such strength we have to assume the leadership and accept responsibility. It would be tragic breach of national duty and international faith if, consciously or carelessly, we permitted ourselves ever to be unprepared to fulfill that responsibility.

"We still have much to do. We are determined to remain strong."

Gen. Eisenhower

General Eisenhower and Secretary of War Patterson addressed Army Day celebrants on the same program with the President. The Army Chief of Staff also asked for strong armed forces. The Secretary, in expressing his pride in the Army, pointed out the "fatal tendency" to forget the Army now that the war is over.

Gen. Bradley

In New York, General Omar Bradley called for the American people to "determine now where we stand and the direction in which we are going." He, too, asked the country to rely on armed strength for security until other means—the United Nations—is perfected.

Gen. Hodge

In Seoul, Korea, Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of the XXIV Corps occupying Korea, criticized severely those who have tried to run down the Army. "We need top performance in establishing and maintaining good will and respect to our nation with other peoples of the world," he declared. "Here in Korea it is up to us."

Gen. Eichelberger

In Yokohama, Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, Eight Army commander, reviewed his troops parade, and then stated that too rapid demobilization has invited aggression and has "lost us much of our standing in the eyes of the world."

Gen. Styer

In Manilla, Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, commanding general of Army forces in the western Pacific, said that the country is on the threshold of the atomic age, "contemplating with awe and apprehension its hidden possibilities, which are beyond our comprehension."

Gen. Lee

In Rome, Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general of Mediterranean forces, also cautioned the United States to remain strong. He said the Army was in Italy not in a spirit of militarism but "grimly determined that it must not happen again in our lives," and added that "the Army stands today a guardian of the peace for which we and our Allies have fought, a bulwark for our American way of life."

Gen. McNarney

In Frankfurt, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander of the European Theater, said that "the war did not end with surrender." Shortly after his men had nipped a Nazi uprising, he declared that "the occupation soldier does not fight an armed enemy, but he must be aware that he is involved in a struggle to replace the destructive ideas of nazism with the constructive ideas of democracy."

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Gen. Hilldring Confirmed

Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, USA, who has been Acting Assistant Secretary of State since early March, has been confirmed in that post. General Hilldring previously served as chief of the Civil Affairs Division, War Department.

Requests for Personnel

Requesting by name of other than general officers or colonels, by continental agencies from oversea commands and by oversea commands from the War Department, is halted under a current War Department policy.

In requesting general officers or colonels, names of officers possessing equivalent qualifications offered as replacements are required.

Gen. Wedemeyer Returns

Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American Army troops in China, arrived at Hamilton Field, Calif., 7 April. He will receive hospital treatment and report to Washington before returning to China.

Army and Navy Journal

April 13, 1946

99

Col. Reitemeyer Leaves

Col. John R. Reitemeyer, has left military service for terminal leave prior to taking his new civilian post as executive vice President of The Hartford Courant after long service in the war. Colonel Reitemeyer's latest post was with 39th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Special Troops, First Army.

Airborne Operations

The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., has provided a seven hour itinerary including all phases of parachute training which affords students of the Special Officers Advanced Classes a familiarization tour in Airborne operations.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Major Chris Wilson (Inactive Reserve) with Robert L. McKeever Company, Realtor, Shoreham Building, Washington.

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Text of Senate Unification Report
(Continued from Page 936)

In Washington. Our war experiences have highlighted this need. Only by vesting clear and final powers of decision in one man, under the President, can we in the future avoid the conflicts, duplications, delays, and waste which marred an otherwise outstanding war record.

(2) Unification Must Strengthen, Not Impair, Civilian Control

The most basic conditions of the establishment of such broad power of unified decision in one man are (a) that it must be vested in a civilian and (b) that it must be so constituted as to strengthen rather than dilute civilian control of the military establishments. There can be no departure from, nor any compromise with, this traditional and fundamental principle of our Government.

Our proposal affords no foundation for fears of militarism. Civilian control is clear beyond question at all levels. In our recommendations three very basic elements of civilian control are fully preserved: Presidential surveillance is facilitated, a civilian heads the organization, and congressional access to every agency in the entire structure is entirely unobstructed. The Department of Common Defense is established, with a civilian Secretary having Cabinet status. Within the Department, three separate and distinct components of the armed forces are created (the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force), and each component will be headed by a civilian who is charged with the administration of his component under the supervision and direction of the President and the Secretary of Common Defense.

(3) Unity Must Be Achieved Without Sacrificing Autonomy

The goal must be to achieve the strength of unity without losing the morale-building and creative power of diversity.

The seat of unified decision must be such as to afford comprehensive and effective powers of unification over all agencies that serve our national security, not simply over the military departments. It must be lodged where it will improve and not jeopardize that autonomous operation of individual units which is the essence of effective administration. Thus, questions needing unified determination are not likely to be unduly influenced by special interests.

(4) Reconciliation of Divergent Views of the Military Services

Recognizing that unity, coordination, and teamwork between the military services are matters of the spirit as well as of form, the subcommittee has attempted to reconcile the conflicting views of the services in a manner aimed at meritizing the enthusiastic support of its recommendations by all of the military services. It has attempted to extract, and to incorporate into the attached bill, those elements of the proposals made by the several military services which seemed to be most constructive.

Although public discussions to date have stressed the divergent views of the military services, there is in fact a wide area of agreement among them. The differences are largely matters of form and emphasis. The Army and the Air Forces stress unification, while admitting the need for autonomy. The Navy stresses autonomy, while admitting the need for unity. Our recommendations give the military services both unity and autonomy in very full measure.

We have assumed that the services would be willing to pay a reasonable cost in sacrifice of their respective formal requirements in return for a substantial gain in real interservice unity. Our program offers the highest inducements to cooperation without sacrifice of morale. The power of final unifying decision, however, is not lacking.

While the subcommittee has thus recognized the importance of the special interests and desires of the military services, it has not hesitated to subordinate them to the general public interest where conflict between the two seemed to exist.

(5) Equality of the Air Forces

The subcommittee has felt that the importance of air power in the late war and its potential development in the future call for a position of equality with the other military services and has, therefore, recommended the establishment of a separate component for the Air Force in the Department of Common Defense, to be known as the United States Air Force.

(6) The Atomic Age Demands a New Approach to National Security

Heretofore, we have been accustomed to think of our common defense mainly in terms of military preparedness. This is no longer adequate. The atomic age requires an entirely new approach to the problems of our common defense—a comprehensive approach embracing all elements which serve our national security. Both hindsight and foresight indicate the need of an all-inclusive organization.

Effective legislation must include not only the military aspects of the problem but all other important elements contributing to the

protection of our national security, such as sound relations between our foreign and military policies; a central intelligence agency; a vehicle for the coordination of scientific research and development within the military services and between them and our industrial and academic laboratories; and, finally, provision for coordinating our military program with our national resources in manpower, materials, and facilities.

Our Government cannot meet its obligations in a new world through slavish adherence to forms which conditions have proven to be inadequate or even wholly antiquated. Necessarily, therefore, our recommendations introduce new organizational concepts into the executive branch. We have given this phase of the matter most careful thought and have concluded that we must, in the interest of our national safety, establish new mechanisms based on the tragic lessons of weakness of the past and geared to the patent needs of the future. The proposed bill retains our demonstrated elements of strength while repairing our patent source of weakness.

While our suggestions are new, they do not in any way impinge upon, or threaten, our traditional and established institutions. On the contrary, they support and strengthen them.

Pearl Harbor high-lighted the fact that we lack that constant pooling of information and attention and that dovetailing of policy and action essential to the protection of our position in world affairs. The avoidance of its recurrence demands unification—unification at a level high enough to embrace all basic elements of our national security. Otherwise vital gaps in the organizational structure will remain.

(7) Our Basic Objective Is to Maintain Peace and Protect Our National Security

We must act promptly while lessons of the war are still fresh in our minds. One of these lessons is the need of maintaining adequate measures for the protection of our national security at all times, not simply when hostilities threaten or have broken out.

Simply to build a structure which at the threat or outbreak of war might wage a victorious contest is an unrealistic approach to the conditions of our time. To meet the needs and the dangers of the future, we must set up and maintain in a continuing state of full alert a structure aimed primarily at (a) the maintenance of peace, (b) the removal of the causes of war, (c) the suppression of aggression at the first symptoms of its appearance; but, in default of these, fully able to protect our national security promptly and effectively. This has been the most basic consideration guiding our thoughts and our recommendations.

(8) We Recommend Unification Under a Civilian Secretary of Common Defense

The proposed bill accomplishes an effective over-all unification of our Military Establishment in the person of one man, the Secretary of Common Defense. In addition, by reason of his membership on the Council of Common Defense, he will exercise a strong influence in unifying all agencies—not simply the military components—that serve our common defense. The membership of the Council will include the Secretaries of State and Common Defense, and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

While this plan allows a healthy degree of autonomy to the military and other constituent elements, it embraces and coordinates the entire program and affords a basis from which any greater degree of integration which experience or study may prove necessary or advisable can easily be effected. The proposed bill is specifically designed to achieve ultimate unification in a gradual manner, and with this end in view the President will authorize continuing studies and investigations to improve the organization and report his recommendations for further legislation to the Congress.

(9) The Secretary of Common Defense

The key individual in our proposed organizational structure is the Secretary of Common Defense. He is the fount from which the unifying decisions among the military components, so sorely needed, will flow. His responsibilities are clear, his duties are clear, and his powers are clear. From him stems a simple and definite line of authority to integrate and supervise the whole Military Establishment. On his own initiative, or at the request of others, he can settle conflicts and remove obstructions to prompt and effective decision and action. Obviously the magnitude of his task and the importance of his duties call for a man of outstanding stature, capabilities, and experience.

There is no need to fear an undue concentration of power in the Secretary of Common Defense or a temptation to personal empire building. His decisions will be most carefully scrutinized at the broadest and highest civilian level, a very practical assurance of their correctness and soundness.

(10) Under Secretary of Common Defense and Secretaries for the Army, Navy, Air Force

An Under Secretary of Common Defense is provided for in the proposed bill, who will perform the duties of the Secretary in his absence and will perform such other duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary of Common Defense.

There are also provided Secretaries for the three military components, to be known as the Secretary for the Army, the Secretary for the Navy, and the Secretary for the Air Force. These Secretaries will be charged with the administration of the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, and will perform the manifold and time-consuming duties of departmental administration to the greatest possible extent so that the Secretary of Common Defense can devote most of his attention to the broader questions of policy and program formulation with which he will always be confronted.

(11) Assistant Secretaries of Common Defense

Four Assistant Secretaries of Common Defense are provided for, who will, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary, supervise and coordinate in the Department scientific research and development; intelligence activities; the procurement of military supplies, logistics, industrial mobilization, and medical care and hospitalization; and educational and training activities. They will also perform such other duties as may be required by the Secretary. Here, again, an attempt is made to relieve the Secretary of many administrative details so that he may devote his time to more important matters.

(12) Chief of Staff of Common Defense

It is not believed that any one man could administer a job so complex as that of Secretary of Common Defense without a chief military adviser, and it is therefore proposed to have a Chief of Staff of Common Defense, who will be an officer of general or flag rank and who will be the military adviser of the President and the Secretary. Said Chief of Staff will execute such orders as he shall receive from the President or the Secretary and will perform such other military duties as may be assigned to him by the President or the Secretary. It is contemplated that the Chief of Staff of Common Defense will organize a comparatively small military staff to assist him in carrying out his duties. The President is authorized to rotate the appointment of the Chief of Staff of Common Defense from among commissioned officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force so that advantage may be taken of the experience of all the services.

(13) Retention of the Joint Staff

The record of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the war indicates the wisdom of retaining the strength of this organization in our future military set-up. By placing it under the Secretary of Common Defense, we remedy the possible weaknesses and delay involved in the present requirement for unanimous decision on the part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff without jeopardizing full opportunity for the presentation of the balanced views of each military component, a factor which contributed mightily to our excellent strategic plans. The Secretary of Common Defense is in a position to decide and expedite any matters on the docket of the Joint Staff which require such attention.

(14) Integration of the Military Budget

The military budget is an important element in the process of civilian control. We recognize certain advantages in the initiation of budgetary needs by the individual services as presently carried out. By passing the military budget through the Joint Staff and, in turn, through the Secretary of Common Defense, we introduce coordinating and balancing factors as well as very potent considerations of foreign policy and of the domestic economy. Our effort has been to establish a procedure whereby the budget, when presented by the Secretary of Common Defense, will be an integrated document, reflecting adequate consideration of all pertinent elements.

(15) Military Education, Training, and Personnel Matters

Joint military education and training are the seeds of unity and teamwork between the services. We have, therefore, laid particular stress upon this phase of interservice relations. Furthermore, we have all seen, particularly of late, how sensitive are the human and personal elements of the military structure. The need for consistent and equitable personnel policies is painfully evident.

There must be complete coordination between the military services in matters of recruitment, promotion, reserves, awards and decorations, demobilization and discharge, and in that vast field of other matters that affect the human and morale element of officers and enlisted personnel alike. Not only do these problems need joint treatment between the services, but they need review by civilian authority cognizant of our over-all national policies, of our military needs, and of the basic traditions and aspirations of our people.

(16) Reorganization Powers

As mentioned heretofore, the President is authorized to reorganize the Department of Common Defense and its military components under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1945, but not under Title I of the First War Powers Act. Thus an orderly process in accordance with existing law is provided to perfect the organization and to take care of the many detailed problems that will arise from time to time. Your subcommittee believes that this is the best method of approach in dealing with the details that are not touched in the bill. In

the words of the President:

"I do not believe that we can specify at this time the exact nature of these organizations. They must be developed over a period of time by the President and the Secretary as a normal part of their executive responsibilities."

The President is also authorized through the Secretary of Common Defense to make a full and complete study of the Department and its military components as constituted pursuant to the provisions of this act and as soon as practicable to report to Congress the results of such study and investigation, together with such recommendations for legislation as he deems desirable.

(17) Annual Reports of the Secretary of Common Defense

Among the important duties of the Secretary of Common Defense is that of rendering annual reports to the President and to Congress and, perhaps, most important of all, to the American people. This should serve as an effective means of keeping all awake to our risks and responsibilities and the status of our provisions for meeting them. Lack of information in Government circles and among the people has been one cause for failure of prompt and adequate measures in the past. We have tried by these reports to remedy this weakness. To the extent that secrecy is not absolutely essential, they should be published.

(18) Council of Common Defense

Our present situation calls for action far more drastic and far reaching than simply unification of the military services. It calls for a realignment of our governmental organizations to serve our national security in the light of our new world power and position, our new international commitments and risks, and the epochal new scientific

To meet this situation your subcommittee recommends the establishment of a Council of Common Defense, with broad powers to coordinate over-all policies of the United States in the international and military fields; to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power, in the interest of our common defense; and to issue such orders and directives to the executive departments and other agencies of the Government as may be necessary to provide for the common defense.

Within the Council there will be the important position of Executive Secretary, who will head up its permanent secretariat of staff. His tenure of office should be long enough to insure continuity of the entire structure in both policy and operation. He will be, so to speak, the chief of staff of the Council of Common Defense; but, being a civilian, he will have no special allegiance or inclination to any military organization. His duties can be generally defined as those of the general manager of the Council. He will be responsible for preparing the agenda of the Council, for assembling the information on which their decisions are to be based, for disseminating their decisions to all concerned, and for following up to see that appropriate action is taken pursuant thereto. The successful operation of the Council of Common Defense will depend largely upon the qualifications and competence of the individual selected for this important post.

(19) Subordinate to the Council of Common Defense and Subject to Its Authority

We Recommend—

(a) A National Security Resources Board—a permanent organization to establish and keep up to date, in times of peace as well as war, policies and programs for the maximum use of the Nation's resources in the support of the national security. Establishment of this Board recognizes that much of the waste in the last war resulted from lack of seasoned mechanisms for mobilization of our national resources.

(b) A Central Intelligence Agency, reporting to the Council of Common Defense—to compile, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate information gathered by all Government agencies, including the military.

(20) Compliance With President's Message

The main objective of your subcommittee has been to provide for the need, as emphasized by the President, for "a comprehensive and continuous program for our future safety and for the peace and security of the world."

A single department is created. The Air Force is given autonomy. Integrated strategic plans and a unified military program and budget are provided for. Civilian control is clearly fixed in a single civilian, subject to the direction of the President. An organizational structure is set up which will foster coordination between the military and the remainder of the Government. A unified system of training for combined operation for land, sea, and air is provided for, under the direction of an Assistant Secretary. And lastly, within the broad framework established by the bill, there is ample opportunity for such further organizational changes and improvements as experience indicates to be necessary or advisable.

Elbert D. Thomas.

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